

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Third Session)**



*(Vol. VII contains Nos. 30 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, July 25, 1980/Sharada 3, 1902  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने एक तार की प्रति आपके पास भेजी है, जिसमें यह है कि माननीया संसद-सदस्य श्रीमती इन्द्रा कुमारी के साथ बहुत ही बुरा व्यवहार किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम विलास जी आगे जानते हैं, this cannot be done now according to the rules. After the Question hour; सारा कार्यक्रम के अनुसार होगा। आप बैठिये, मैंने उनको तसल्ली कराई है।

**Person arrested on murder charge staying in Bhilai Bhavan (BSP)**

\*694. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 1st July, 1980 that a person arrested on a murder charge was staying in the Bhilai Bhavan, a guest house of the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the name of the person and his status;

(c) what are the rules that govern admission of persons in this Government Guest House and whether the aforesaid person fulfilled all the con-

ditions and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) if not, under what circumstances the person was allowed to stay in the guest house?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The name of the person arrested is Shri Sucha Singh who is one of the partners of M/s. Bhilai Caterers and confectioners the catering contractor at Bhilai House.

(c) and (d). Bhilai House is one of the four guest houses of the Bhilai Steel Plant. As per rules prescribed by the Plant management for allotment of accommodation, the guest houses are, subject to availability of accommodation, open to all employees of public sector undertakings, Central and State Governments as well as to commercial visitors at varying rates of tariff. It appears from the records that Shri Sucha Singh was not allotted accommodation at Bhilai House nor was he staying there, nor was the fact of his presence there prior to his arrest, within the knowledge of the Bhilai Steel Plant management.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Before putting a supplementary on this question, I have to say something regarding the background because I have placed this question on the basis of the Press Report in which it has been mentioned that one Mrs. Swaraj Neelam, a close relative of late Nirankari chief Baba Gurbachan Singh, was murdered in March 1980. The late Nirankari chief Baba Gurbachan Singh was murdered in April 1980. Cases regarding these two murders were registered by the police. A reward of Rs. 2000 was declared for arrest of one Mr. Sucha Singh. This



Such a Singh is said to have been involved in both these murders. He is said to be a caterer in the Bhilai Guest House. The Minister has admitted it. The question arises this way. This particular man was involved in two murder cases. He carried a reward of Rs. 2000. This was well-known in that particular area and this man occupied a very important position in a well-known political organisation, who was a partner in the catering organisation in Bhilai Guest House. And I would like to know from the Minister whether this is a fact or not. This Mr. Sucha Singh was arrested from the premises of this Bhilai Bhawan or Bhilai Guest House and so I want to know what was the reason for not informing the Police for assistance with regard to his arrest.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already stated in the text of my main answer that he was arrested from Bhilai Guest House. In regard to murder case here we find two names. He mentioned Mrs. Swaraj Neelam but in the FIR it is mentioned as Sudesh Neelam. Regarding accommodation and other things, as I have already explained, no accommodation was given to Mr. Sucha Singh. But he is a partner of the contractor and the confectioner providing meals and other things to this particular Guest House. So his presence there is not unexpected or anything exceptional. He asked whether the Management knew about warrant against him and reward declared against him. That particular information is not with me and I can't supply that information. This matter is dealt with by the authorities in Home Ministry and other people. I will certainly ascertain from Bhilai authorities whether this particular information was available with them. But so far what they have told us is that they did not know that Mr. Sucha Singh was available at that particular hour when he was arrested and they had ascertained that there was no accommodation made available in his name. Some accommodation was re-

served in the name of his brother who has some connection with the management. Therefore that had nothing to do with this particular case.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In the press report, it has been stated that after his arrest when he was being brought from Raipur jail to Durg for production before a judicial magistrate, he was again taken back by the Police to the guest house. What were the compelling reasons for the authorities to permit his temporary stay for a shortwhile in this guest house after his arrest and after his being brought from Raipur? I would like to know whether the Government will fix up responsibility and make necessary precautions for future that the guest house in the public sector undertakings are not made sanctuaries for criminals and see that their credentials are strictly testified in providing accommodation by the Catering contractors etc.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the last part of the question is concerned, everyone of us will agree that Government guest house and the public sector undertakings guest house should not be used as sanctuary for the criminals and in regard to the press report which the hon. Member has mentioned, I ascertained from the management as to whether it was a fact that he was brought from the Raipur jail, because the magistrate sits in the court of Durg to the guest house and what were the compelling reasons for his being brought from Raipur to the guest house. The local authorities had said that no part of the statement was correct. He was not brought from the court to the guest house. He was under police custody and the police brought him from Raipur jail to the court and from the court they took him back to the Raipur jail.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The question under part (a) refers to a person arrested on a murder charge who was staying in the Bhilai Bhawan, a guest house of the Bhilai Steel Plant. The answer to part (b) of the



question mentions that prior to his arrest, he was not within the knowledge of the Bhilai Steel Plant management. It is with reference to this second supplementary which my colleague put that the hon. Minister replied that he was being taken from the court back to Raipur jail and he was not taken to this particular guest house. But the question which I would like to ask is: when he was brought to the court from Raipur jail, before that he stayed in this particular guest house and that was within the knowledge of the authorities and if so, why this facility was extended to him. Is it because he happened to be a senior Vice-President of the Congress(I) of the area?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I have already answered that after he was arrested, he was not accommodated in the guest house. That is the information which the Bhilai management has given to me and I have shared that information with the hon. Member.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, whether replying on behalf of the Steel Minister, that the Hindustan Steels guest house in Delhi was being used by the ruling party M.P. who comes from Durgapur region and if so on what consideration?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Asansol; ...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Bosu, you are trespassing ...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I am asking what is the criterion for allowing the M.P. to use the public sector undertaking's guest house, because I am citing an instance to help the Minister that the Congress-I M.P. sitting there was staying there in the Hindustan Guest House in Delhi and if so at what rate and on what consideration?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** We are discussing about the guest house conducted by the Bhilai Steel management and in regard to the criteria for all Hindustan Steel Guest Houses I would require a separate notice. I have explained it clearly that all employees, and even private persons, can stay there by paying the rent if the accommodation is available.

### Feeder Airline of Punjab

\*696. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government-sponsored feeder airlines has decided to purchase two 20-seater aircraft for operating flights within Punjab and between Delhi-Ludhiana and Delhi-Jullundur;

(b) if so, how much amount will be spent;

(c) whether this scheme will also be operated in some other States; and

(d) if so, names of the States with their financiers?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** In answer to my question, the Minister has said: 'No, Sir' and 'do not arise'. Does it not arise in connection with the purchase of 20-seater aircraft or is it 'no' to the feeder line which the Punjab Government intends to have?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** The question is—whether the Punjab Government-sponsored feeder airlines has decided to purchase two twenty-seater aircraft. To this we have said: 'No'.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** The Canadian Government Consortium has given a



loan to Punjab Government for this feeder airline service and the Punjab Government is planning to have a feeder service from Amritsar to Chandigarh or Ludhiana to Chandigarh. In that connection, I am asking whether your negative answer is with regard to the purchase of 20-seater aircraft or that the Punjab Government is not at all going to take advantage of that loan of the consortium and are not starting the feeder service.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already said that the Punjab Government has not evinced any interest. If the hon. Member is interested to know about the State Governments who have evinced interest in the feeder airline service, I can give the name. The State Government which have evinced interest in third level air service are Arunachal, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

### Joint Ventures in Iran

\*697. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contracts for supply of several items to Iran had recently been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up joint ventures in Iran with the help of Indian manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government is aware that for the supply to Iran of certain products from India, some contracts have recently been negotiated. Since, however, Government does not monitor day-to-day transactions, details are not available.

(c) and (d) No proposal for setting up of a joint venture in Iran involving participation of any Indian entrepreneur is presently under consideration of Government.

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Iran is the 4th big oil producing country in the world and they are having a vacuum as regards their requirements of other items. Why are our Government not negotiating with them for the supply of these items from India because it would eventually mean a benefit to the country? What are the reasons because of which we are not negotiating for the supply of these items from India to Iran?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have not said that we are not negotiating: We are negotiating and a large number of items are going from India to Iran. In fact, the hon. Member wanted to know the progress. As I said, we are not monitoring day-to-day transactions. But in general terms, I can give the information with regard to a large number of contracts which have been entered, for example with M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra for supplying 4000 petrol jeep vehicles valued at Rs. 13 crores, with Messrs. Atlas Cycles Ltd., Sonapat for supply 46500 cycles valued at Rs. 1.42 crores, with M/s. Steelcraft, Panipat for supply of conduit pipes valued at Rs. 1.50 crores etc. Then, STC are also supplying some items. As regard to the question of participation with Iran in joint ventures, what I have said is that at the moment, no specific proposal is under the consideration of the Government and I had to frame the answer in reference to the text of the question.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The hon. Minister has said that no proposal for setting up of a joint venture in Iran involving participation of any Indian entrepreneur is presently under consideration of Government. In this connection, I would like to draw his attention to the news item in the Hindustan Times today, according to which, the Chairman, engineer-



ing Export Promotion Council, Shri Punj, who has just returned from Iran, said:

"Delegation returned fully satisfied with the Iranian response. Iranian parties were eager to start joint ventures in Iran ...

to manufacture automobile parts, refrigeration equipment, machine tools etc. During the visit of the delegation, a joint venture proposal to produce shock absorbers, which was hanging fire for the last seven years, was revived and signed." In view of the statement made by the Chairman, Engineering Export Promotion Council, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of this; if not, why it has not been brought to his notice? Whether it is a fact or not.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** In fact, we are waiting for the feed back information from the Engineering Export Promotion Council and when they will provide us with the information and the result of their talk, we will take a decision on the basis of their recommendations.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister is it a fact that Iran desires that we should be able to export to them alumina; and if we are willing to export alumina; in that case, they are prepared to give us the necessary assistance to set up project that will be able to produce alumina and send them in adequate quantity; and if that be the proposal, is the Government willing to consider that proposal?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** When Iran's Commerce Minister was here, we had a detailed discussion with him. Our officers and their officers also had a detailed discussion and we explored the possibility of working together in various areas. But in regard to this particular question, there was no specific proposal, only general mention was made.

**Loans to educated unemployed in M.P.**

\*698. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the branches of nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh have undertaken on a priority basis giving of loans to educated unemployed in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the figures of educated unemployed who have been provided loans and the total quantum of loan amount given to them during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) what further steps Government have planned to help the educated unemployed in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The data is presently collected on the basis of various public sector banks outstanding advances to priority sector which includes advances to educated unemployed. No separate data is kept in regard to loans sanctioned to educated unemployed. Recently the public sector banks have been advised that by 1985 their priority sector advances should reach 40 per cent of their aggregate advances. It is hoped that a good part of this increase would go to the share of the educated unemployed in Madhya Pradesh and other States.

The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions for preferential treatment, quick disposal of loans, waiver of margin requirements etc. in dealing with proposals received from educated unemployed under various special employment schemes of Central/State Governments. The district credit plans prepared for these backward districts would on implementation help create more avenues



for self-employment for the educated unemployed.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the whole statement very carefully and I find that the government is not at all serious about the advancing of loans to educated unemployed. If the data has been presently collected, would the hon. Minister (1) give that data in which advances have been given to educated unemployed; if the data is not available, why such data is not being kept, so that we will come to know the factual position of the advances, because it is "only hoped" that they will reach 40 per cent of their advances; and it is "hoped" that a good part of this increase would go to the share of the educated unemployed... This is all nebulous. There has been no earmarking of fund for the educated unemployed. Would, therefore, the hon. Minister apprise the House of the full scheme and what particular steps the government has taken to see that advances are given to educated unemployed particularly in the backward areas.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The Reserve Bank has given directions to the Nationalised Banks to reserve 40 per cent of the total advances for the weaker sections, that is the priority sector. Now in the priority sector, there are agriculturists, small scale industries, road transport operators and so on. It is not possible to do a break-up of each one of these things, but we generally get the information in respect of the priority sector and we monitor that the 40 per cent which we desire should be given to this sector is achieved. There are other ways in which the information which my hon. friend wanted could be gathered. I would like to give him that. For instance, there is a scheme for the technical personnel what is called the Technocrats Employment Scheme. Then we have got a scheme in which margin money is given by the State Governments in respect of educated

unemployed people; and I can give that information because we collect that separately. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, about 142 applications for margin money were received and 140 of them have been cleared. To give a picture of what relation this bears to the whole of the country, I would like to say that the margin money scheme in the whole country is a scheme under which 4863 applications were received and 3950 applications were cleared. Therefore, if he wants information on each of the items we can collect and give. Sir, the definition of educated unemployed is 'any person who is matriculate and over is considered to be educated and since we give loans not on the basis of educational qualifications but on the basis of viability of a project it will be difficult to collect data for those of educated unemployed and others.'

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Sir, the data may be collected and placed on the Table of the House as and when it is available.

Sir, my second supplementary is that they have given preferential treatment with regard to quick disposal of loan, waiver of margin requirements, etc. but it is common experience that an educated unemployed who has been given loan say, for a truck chassis, does not get a truck chassis and the loan lapses. In one case I requested the Authority to give a certificate to a particular educated unemployed boy who has been given loan on preferential basis so that he may be given priority in getting a truck chassis or a machine, etc. The students coming out of IITs do not get anything. So, something more needs to be done in this respect so that money given to these boys gets properly utilised and the educated unemployed get rehabilitated.

Lastly, Sir, information relating to the steps Government have planned to help the educated unemployed in



backward districts of M.P. be supplied as and when available.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** There are two aspects to the question. One is policy and the other implementation. I agree that there are shortfalls in implementation because in certain areas the banks are not as liberal as they ought to be even though we are always telling the Reserve Bank to see that the assistance is given in a liberal way particularly in respect of technocrat schemes as well as educated unemployed small scale industries self-employment scheme. The response has not been, I concede, as good as we would like it to be. My suggestion is if hon'ble Members get any cases of that kind they may communicate to me and I will take action not only in that particular case but also will ask the Reserve Bank and the lead bank concerned to oversee this and improve the situation.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this problem of educated unemployed is one of the most acute problems which the nation is facing. The hon'ble Minister has conceded that the implementation is not satisfactory. I would go a little further and say at least in some States it is very unsatisfactory because these young people often have to bribe the person concerned there. I know from personal experience as youngmen from my constituency came to me and said one-third of the loan they had to pay as illegal gratification to the people concerned. I am sorry to say this but I say it from personal knowledge.

My question to the hon'ble Minister is: Considering that this is such an excellent scheme but does not function properly, would he consider setting up a group which would very quickly within next three months views this educated unemployed scheme and see what steps need be taken to remove the snags?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Sir, as I said earlier there is no shortfall in the policy but only in its implementation. In fact, we have now reduced the whole area of forms and procedures. Now, we have a small and simplified form for the purpose of requesting for loans in respect of educated unemployed. What I really think is it is not a matter of having a committee to go into this. Perhaps, it would be necessary to have some kind of an advisory committee attached to each one of the lead banks because if people had any complaint they can take it to the advisory committee and have it cleared. It is really in the matter of implementation that we want some kind of acceleration. The policies have been properly laid down. I am sorry to hear that people have to pay one-third of the loan as bribe. If any case is brought to me, I will make an example of him.

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** In view of the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister that government knows implementation of the policy is not there, will the hon. Minister kindly let the House know as to what concrete measures he would like to take to put an end to this? I want to know whether the trouble lies at the Headquarters or in the field. I would like to know the concrete steps that he would like to take.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I was venturing the suggestion that for implementation we may have an advisory committee so that if any person has any complaint about improper implementation or non-implementation of the scheme, they could have it quickly referred to this committee and get remedy. I shall have this examined and I shall take some action in this behalf. I do not think that the policy which we have laid down has any infirmity in it.



### Credit Facilities from Banks

\*699. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dear money policy has been stepped up making bank credit more scarce and costlier from July, 1, 1980;

(b) if so, whether some bank borrowers will not get further credit facilities and all borrowers will have to pay higher interest;

(c) if so, whether any directive has been issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) the reasons for making bank credit more scarce and costlier?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

In the context of the substantial expansion of money supply during the last few years and the pressure of inflationary forces in the economy, the Reserve Bank have been following a policy of restraining credit expansion and inducing borrowers to exercise utmost economy in the use of credit by discouraging excessive inventory build up and promoting quicker turn around of funds. The policy aims at prevention of bank credit for hoarding and profiteering while at the same time meeting the genuine needs for increased production and investment.

The measures taken by the Reserve Bank in pursuance of this policy from time to time, include:

(i) higher liquidity stipulations.

(ii) reduced refinance facilities.

(iii) curtailment of credit limits to bigger borrowers.

(iv) increased cost of bank credit to sectors other than specifically exempted.

On July 1, 1980 the Reserve Bank of India have communicated to the banks further changes in the refinance/rediscouting facilities and have also advised them that the incidence of 7 per cent interest tax introduced in the budget for 1980-81 is to be passed on to borrowers on a pro-rata basis.

These measures are expected to lead to some increase in the cost of bank credit to the borrowers. The credit policy does not envisage denial of credit to borrowers for meeting genuine requirement for increased production and investment.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: The nationalisation of the banks and the 20 point programme of the Prime Minister, I believe, were to help the down-trodden and weaker sections of the society. I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether this new rate of interest will not apply to those people who belong to weaker sections; and (b) whether the government will make procedures easier for grant of loans to them because under the present rigid rules no loan is sanctioned without a little feedback to the concerned functionaries.

(c) What is the total number of loans sanctioned to the weaker and down-trodden section of the society and in how many cases the loan has not been repaid?

(d) Will those people who have not repaid the loan before 1st July 1980 have to pay a new, higher rate of interest?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have already stated in my reply to the debate on the general budget that the interest rates will not be increased in the case of differential rate in-



terest, DRI schemes. Persons having an income of Rs. 2,000 in the rural areas and Rs. 3,000 in the urban areas are entitled to the DRI scheme and in this case there will be no increase in the interest rate. In respect of other items, the Reserve Bank is working out what is the pro-rata increase in the interest rates which would be necessary as a result of the levy of the 7 per cent tax on interest which has been introduced in the budget. As soon as they work it out, they will give details. Actually my hon. friend's question relates to something which the Reserve Bank has done to control the liquidity of money supply in the country. What they have done is in respect of certain re-finance and rediscounting they have increased the rate of interest so that credit supply and rediscounting facilities might become a little more costly and thereby money supply might go down. As for loans given and loans outstanding, I would require notice because it requires collection of a lot of statistics.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: What is the number of loans sanctioned by nationalised banks in Jammu and Kashmir and (b) whether it is a fact that representations have been sent to the Minister that these banks have not given adequate loans to the weaker sections of society in Jammu and Kashmir in comparison to other states?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have not got the figures in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. But I may inform the House that I met the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir yesterday and I have promised to go to Jammu and Kashmir immediately after the budget session and hold a meeting of the banks there and see that the facilities which are given by the banks in other states are fully extended to Jammu and Kashmir also.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The nationalised banks are supposed to give banking facilities to the weaker sec-

tions of the community and the Reserve Bank is to monitor it including the co-operative sector. Is it a fact that the Maharashtra Government and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra have written off about Rs. 50 crores that was given to the marginal farmers by way of relief? Is it a fact that 7 to 8 acres of dry land may be excluded and is beyond the purview of this relief given by the Government? They belong to the category of small farmers, marginal farmers or even below that. Has there been any complaint that though we stand for the relief of the marginal and poor farmers, there are crores of rupees involved in fictitious manner—fictitious land and no such person exists. May I know whether Government would institute a probe into the entire affairs?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This question does not relate to Maharashtra. There are some special problems in respect of Maharashtra. If a separate question is put, I will collect all the information.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Why and how does it not arise, I cannot follow. If any question is inconvenient to them, they will say, it does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: At least you cannot say in the case of Shri Venkataraman.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Reserve Bank of India is supposed to Monitor it. Whenever the question is inconvenient to them, they say like that

श्री हीरालाल शार० परमार :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों की तरफ से जो पददलितों को 1 परसेंट भी लोन नहीं दिये जाते हैं और दो दो साल से उन की एप्लीकेशन्स पड़ी हुई हैं, वो ऐसे बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ आप कोई इन्क्वायरी कराएंगे और उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?



**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Again this is a question of implementation. I have said that in this case we will try to institute some kind of machinery which will go into it and see that where policy is not fully implemented, it is implemented to the satisfaction of the persons concerned.

**SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:** It is seen from the answer of the hon. Minister that the Members of the Boards are not taking interest in the implementation. There is a question that Members of Parliament should be included in the Board as Members. I would like to know what action is the Government taking to implement this?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I cannot answer this question at the moment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What steps do you want to take about implementation?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The question was about the Members of Parliament being included in the Board. The Government has to take a decision as a whole. I cannot commit myself on this question.

#### **Agreement for Supply of Iron Ore to Rumania**

\*702. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:**

**SHRI B. V. DESAI:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Rumania have signed an agreement for supplying 4.5 million tonnes of iron-ore to Rumania;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) when the shipment to Rumania is likely to be made; and

(d) whether any delegation of Rumania had visited India in July, 1980 and had visited mines and ports?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The agreement provides for shipment of 4.5 million tonnes of iron ore during the period July, 80 to June 1981. This comprises of 3.6 million tonnes of fines and 0.9 million tonnes of lumpy iron ore. The total quantity of 4.5 million tonnes included an optional quantity of 2 million tonnes for which option can be exercised by mutual agreement between the two parties in two stages by 31st October and 31st of December 1980.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government of Rumania has expressed interest in assisting our country in various projects like Iron Ore Pelletisation Plant in Kudremukh and Iron & Steel Plant at Vijaynagar in Karnataka. If so, details thereof.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** The question relates to iron ore. He brings in the question in regard to the establishment of a plant in Vijaynagar, which is very sensitive. It is very difficult for me to reply immediately. But so far as the Rumanian suggestions are concerned, it is true that we are exploring the possibilities of co-operating with each other in many areas, including getting assistance from Rumania in establishing the pelletisation plant.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:** Is it a fact that the export of iron ore since the last two years has been declining and if so, what does the Government propose to do to improve export of iron ore?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as 1979-80 is concerned, it is true that the export was less by nearly 1 million tonnes compared to earlier years. One of the major reasons for that was that there was strike in the



Bailadilla for more than two months, as a result of which the net quantum of iron ore export went down. But in the export plan which we have made for the current year, we are expecting a reasonable growth in the export of iron ore.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Just now while replying to my friend, the Minister said that Vijayanagar steel plant is a little sensitive. May I know whether the steel plant is sensitive or whether the Minister himself is becoming sensitive? Yesterday the Finance Minister has provided Rs. 30 crores for Vijayanagar steel plant, which has been included in that. Now the hon. Steel Minister says that it is a sensitive area. In what sense is it sensitive and how does it affect the plant?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I am not sensitive either to Vijayanagar or to the question of establishing a steel plant there. What I am sensitive about is that the question relates to export of iron ore to Rumania. That is why I said it would be difficult for me to react to that question. So far as the establishment of new steel plants is concerned, various proposals are under the consideration of the Government. But it is not possible for me to indicate right now at what stage each plant is.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** May I know what is the target for export of iron ore fines from Dibori iron ore handling plant of Orissa and what is the export schedule in different years?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is known to the hon. member that we export iron ore from Orissa from Paradip. The export handling capacity at Paradip is 3 million tonnes, but unfortunately we are not in a position to utilise the capacity mainly because of certain constraints in the port and certain constraints in the movement of ore from the ore-producing areas to the port. Unless these constraints are removed, it is difficult for me to indicate the specific quantum which will be exported from there.

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** The setting up of a pelletisation plant is long pending since the beginning of Bailadilla iron ore plant. May I know what has happened to that proposal for the establishment of a pelletisation plant in Bailadilla?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** There is a proposal to establish a pelletisation plant in Bailadilla. There is also one more proposal for a pelletisation plant to be established in Kudremukh. Discussions are going on. No final decision has yet been taken.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The Minister was not very clear in his answer. To establish very close relationship between Rumania and India, Rumania is offering something and India is offering something. I offering these things, may I know whether the hon. Minister would consider our demands favourably, taking into consideration the huge deposits of iron ore and other mineral wealth in Karnataka and other parts of our country. The Kudremukh project is coming and we are demanding a steel plant at Vijayanagar. Therefore, if there is any shortage of finance, in view of the export agreement being entered into for the export of iron ore, will the Minister consider the question of getting financial assistance to implement the various projects like the Vijayanagar steel plant, the pelletisation plant and other projects in the backward regions in Karnataka and other parts of our country? I would like to have a specific answer from the Minister.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I can assure the hon. Member that any proposal of financial assistance from Rumania or from any other country will be very favourably considered. We will be glad to have such a proposal.

In regard to expansion of trade, the hon. Member will appreciate that in



1976 the export of iron ore was of the order of 2.3 million tonnes and this year we have fixed a target of 4.5 million tonnes. The various trade and commercial activities which are going on between the two countries, indicate that we are expanding our trade relations.

### Trade between India and China

\*703. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what was the position of trade between India and China during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** Bilateral trade with China was resumed from June 1977. During the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 exports to China were of the order of Rs. 193 lakhs and Rs. 2643 lakhs respectively. Imports from China during the same years amounted to Rs. 95 lakhs and Rs. 117 lakhs respectively.

**श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1977-78 और 1978-79 में कौन कौन सा माल चीन से आयात किया गया और कौन कौन सा माल भारत द्वारा चीन को निर्यात किया गया ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** The items of import from China are zinc, mercury, tin, sulphur, newsprint, coking coal, etc. The items of export from India are shellac, sugar, iron and steel, power generating equipment, rolling stock, machine tools, iron ore.

**श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** जनता शासनकाल में तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी चीन गए थे । उस समय क्या भारत चीन व्यापार के बारे में भी कोई चर्चा हुई थी ? क्या 1977 में जो नीति बनी थी वही नीति आगे भी जारी रहेगी ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I do not know what particular policy the hon. Member has in mind. But so far as our policy is concerned, we are trying to improve our relations with all the neighbours including China. And we are extending it to the commercial and other activities.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** What is the next planning of the Government to expand trade relations with China in future?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** As I have mentioned, in the matter of trade relations, we exchange information, we have discussions, identify the areas, identify the commodities. In that fashion, we expand our trade.

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:** Is there any proposal of the Government to exchange trade delegations between the two countries?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Just not at the moment.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Is it a fact that a delegation of FICCI and some other organisations of employers and industrialists have visited China and that they have come out with a report that there is a vast potential for expansion of trade between the India and China? Has such report been received by the Government? If so, whether that report has been considered by the Government and what concrete action has been taken in this behalf?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** We are aware that certain delegations have visited China. In fact, when we get the report from them, we will take it into account. As I have mentioned in the context of our desire to expand the commercial and economic activities, we would like to have such suggestions from various bodies.

**श्री एम० एम० ए० खाँ :** यह देखते हुए कि मुल्क में शुगर की बहुत भारी कमी है और बहुत ज्यादा कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, क्या यह एडवाइजेबल है कि मुल्क में



चीनी न हो फिर भी गवर्नमेंट चाइना को शुगर एक्सपोर्ट कर रही है ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Sir, the hon. Member has misunderstood it. In reply to the question as to what are the commodities exchanged between the two countries, I mentioned sugar. That does not mean that sugar is exported this year from India to China. So far as the current year's export is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that we have banned all export.

#### Concessional • Excise Duty to Match Industry

\*705. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the considerations that weighed with Government to allow the non-mechanised small sector of match industry to enjoy concessional excise duty of Rs. 4.50 per gross when with the import of an automatic card board match-box manufacturing machine all the processes are mechanised; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for bringing this sector also at par with the mechanised sector so far as excise levy is concerned?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) and (b) No licence has been given for the import of any automatic card board match-box manufacturing machine.

Excise duty is levied after taking into account a number of factors like difference in cost of production, the impact on prices and on consumption etc. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for bringing the non-mechanised small sector at par with the mechanised sector in the matter of levy of excise duty.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is very much aware of the existing position of the middle sector, that is, the non-mechanised sector better than me. Since he happened to be our Industries Minister for a long time in our State, he knows the position better than me in regard to the non-mechanised sector. But in his reply, he has stated that the excise duty is levied after taking into account a number of factors like difference in the cost of production, the impact of prices and consumption.

Sir, it is a well-known fact that this non-mechanised sector is using cheap labour and child labour and the cost of production is comparatively less than even the cottage sector. The other thing is about the impact of prices. The non-mechanised sector which is expected to pay Rs. 4.50 p. per gross as duty, is selling a match-box for 20 paise. At the same time, the cottage match manufacturers are selling it at 12 paise per box whereas the mechanised sector which is expected to pay excise duty of Rs. 7.20 p. per gross is selling at the rate of 18 paise per box. So, the hon. Finance Minister should give serious attention to the impact of prices. In view of the serious situation arising out of the price impact, may I request the hon. Finance Minister to come forward and set up a committee to go into the functioning of the non-mechanised sector and save the cottage match industry from the inroads of the middle sector?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Sir, the hon. Member has delivered a Budget speech.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, it looks like that.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Actually he was pleading for a variation in the excise duty. As far as the three sectors—the village sector, the middle sector and the mechanised sector—are concerned, the differential

rates were levied during the previous regime. As a result of concessions shown to the tiny sector, the village sector and the difference between the middle sector and the tiny sector, a new problem has arisen. People in the middle sector are now said to be diversifying their activity and subdividing their units and taking advantage of the low excise duty available to the tiny sector, the cottage sector. I am looking into this matter and we shall see that the advantage which we want to give only to the cottage sector is not misappropriated by any other sector. I will certainly look into that matter.

So far as the other part of the question is concerned, the middle sector is supposed to be using more of human labour than the mechanised sector. But they have applied to the Government for the import of a machine which will substitute manpower by machine. That we have at the moment stopped. We are examining this question. We will take a decision soon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't abolish the concession to the tiny sector.

• SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No. I will not.

#### Recommendations of Bankiwalla Committee on Loans to Farmers

\*706. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) whether Bankiwalla Committee made certain recommendations on the loans to farmers;

(b) if so, the essential features of the recommendations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and

(b) The Bankiwalla Committee had been appointed by the Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. The Committee submitted its report to the Agricultural Finance Corporation. The report has still not been published and the AFC is yet to take a view on it.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think the hon. Minister will agree with me that banks have got a very vital role to play in the matter of agricultural finance. Therefore, the Finance Ministry should have the relevant information regarding credit needs, agricultural indebtedness and the failure arising out of the problem of repayments, and particularly the inadequacy of the loans advanced by the banks to the agriculturists. Having regard to all this, may I know whether the Finance Ministry proposes to set up a committee of its to review the entire gamut of agricultural finance by the nationalised banks?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, actually this is a committee appointed by the Agricultural Finance Corporation. Government is not a member and therefore it has no information of this. The procedure is that this Bankiwalla Committee will make its report to the Agricultural Finance Corporation, and the Corporation will make its own study and recommendations. They will go to the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank will forward its recommendations to the Government for taking a decision thereon.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I have a wholesome disregard for committees. I must tell you that committees only add to the confusion. Please do not ask me to add one more confusion. There is no need for another committee now.



**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I want to refer to an important question of principle raised by the Maharashtra Government. Subsidies by the banks are given to industrial and monopoly houses, and there is no objection raised by the Reserve Bank, but the decision of the Maharashtra Government in the matter of cancellation of debts of the farmers—and the decision of the Tamil Nadu Government also—has raised a controversy between the Government of Maharashtra and the Reserve Bank. In this context may I know whether the hon. Finance Minister considers it a deviation or departure? If there is nothing wrong in the matter of giving subsidies by the banks to industries, why should it be wrong when subsidy is given to the farmers, and that too not at the cost of the bank but at the cost of the State Government's exchequer? Would the hon. Finance Minister explain this position

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Apart from what has appeared in the newspapers, Government as such is not seized of the matter. We have now requested both the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Governor of the Reserve Bank to meet the Finance Ministry and have a discussion because we do want to thrash out differences of opinion, if any, between the apex financial institution in the country and one of the most important State Governments in India. Normally there should be no contradiction between the two because all of us are interested in: (i) improving the credit facilities in the country; (ii) increasing the flow of credit in the future; and (iii) relieving the distressed in cases where the people have been affected by the drought and floods. Therefore, we will take all these three factors into consideration and we will have a discussion and after we have had the discussion and reached some conclusions, if the hon. Members want to ask further questions, I shall be in a position to answer.

## Coconut Oil Fraud

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\*707. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per reports in the *Blitz Weekly* of June 28, 1980, a Delhi-based importer of oil, who has been involved in a number of bank and insurance frauds, is now clandestinely importing huge quantities of coconut oil in the name of RBD palm oil;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether C.B.I. had also raided in this behalf a mill-owner's house and office premises and if so, outcome of raids; and

(d) action contemplated in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) No such case has come to Government's notice.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** My question is based on the facts reported in the *Blitz*, dated 28th June 1980, that a Delhi-based importer of oil, who has been involved in a number of bank and insurance frauds, is now, clandestinely importing huge quantities of coconut oil in the name of Refined Bleached Deodorised palm oil. It has also reported:

"Though the documents show the consignment as palm oil, the large part of it has coconut oil brought in marked containers. At Madras port, only unmarked containers are checked and the cargo passed."



This clandestine operation has been going on in Madras port as well as in Singapore. I would like to know in this connection whether the Ministry has made any effort, after this question has been received, to find out the racket, due to this, whether, we are losing all the markets, who are the persons involved in this in South India. I would also like to know whether during the course of investigation of this fraud, any details in connection with other frauds like insurance, over-invoicing and under-invoicing and other trade manipulations, have come to light and if so, what are the reasons why action has not been taken. It is also reported that one Sikh is the brain behind all these things and is operating successfully. If all the incriminating documents have been seized during a raid of a mill-owner's house in North India, why is it that the officials have not taken any action in this regard? I would like to know whether it is a fact.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** The hon. Member framed his question on the basis of a report in the Blitz. His question was relating to a Delhi-based company. That is why I replied with reference to the question whether any Delhi-based company is involved in it or not.

But while looking into the matter, I came to know that there is one company, which is involved in this. It is not Delhi-based, but Madras-based, viz., M/s. Narayanan & Company. Madras Customs detected it and in fact, 948 drums, which they declared as Deodorised Bleached palm oil, actually, contained coconut oil. Customs confiscated the goods and they imposed penalties. Whatever the legal procedures and formalities are, Madras customs took care of it.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Indo-Australian Collaboration in Joint Ventures

\*695. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion was held for Indo-Australian Collaboration in joint ventures, consultancy, equipment supply etc. recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement made?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b) During the recent visit of the Australian Deputy Prime Minister to India we had expressed our interest in exploring the possibilities of collaboration with Australia for establishing joint ventures.

#### Pending cases of Income-tax appeals in Delhi

**700. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of appeals of income-tax are pending before Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to clear the pending cases and the amount involved in the cases?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) Yes, Sir. The appeals pending with Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Delhi as on 30-6-1980 are 38,160.

(b) The following steps have been taken to clear the pending workload with the Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Delhi:

(i) one post of AAC from Agra was transferred to Delhi in July, 1979;

(ii) on the basis of the work study made in February, 1979 by the Directorate of Organisation and Management Services of the Income-tax Department, augmen-

ation of the strength of Appellate Assistant Commissioners on all India basis is under consideration of the Ministry.

(iii) Performance of Appellate Assistant Commissioner is being reviewed every month by the concerned Commissioner of Income-tax and the Director of Inspection (Income-tax). A quota of appeals to be disposed of has been fixed for each Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

In the Statutory Appeal Form there is no provision for mentioning the amount of tax demanded and of assessed total income, by the appellant. It is not possible to indicate the amount involved in the pending cases.

#### Export of Chillies and Turmeric from Andhra Pradesh

\*701. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to export chillies and turmeric from Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the quantity exported last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) A number of steps have been taken by the Government under the auspices of the Spices Export Promotion Council to promote exports of turmeric and chillies from India, such as, sponsoring market surveys, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, etc. These benefited exports from Andhra Pradesh also. Spices Export Promotion Council also conducted an All-India workshop on Chillies in Hyderabad in March, 1980. A Seminar on Turmeric was organised in collaboration with Central Plantation Crops Research Institute at Calicut in April, 1980 to

discuss inter-alia the promotion of exports of these two spices from India.

(b) The export figures of various spices are not maintained State-wise. The total quantity and value of chillies and turmeric exported from India during 1979-80 was as follows:

	Quantity (M. Tonnes)	Value ('000 Rs.)
(i) Chillies (Including powder)	2180.74	20097.99
(ii) Turmeric Including Powder)	21514.23	162370.64

#### उज्जैन के लिए विमान सेवा

\*708. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सांस्कृतिक महत्व के विभिन्न पर्यटन केन्द्रों के लिए विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई योजना बना ली है;

(ख) देश में सांस्कृतिक महत्व के कौन-कौन से प्रमुख नगरों को इसके अन्तर्गत लाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या उज्जैन भी उनमें से एक है; और

(ग) उज्जैन के लिए विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने पर कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) पर्यटन एवं सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों सहित जिन महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के लिये इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सेवाएँ इस समय परिचालित नहीं की जा रही हैं उनके लिये तीसरे वायु सेवाओं (अथवा फीडर सेवाओं) के परिचालन के सामान्य प्रश्न



पर विचार किया जा रहा है। किन हवाई अड्डों के लिये यह सेवा परिचालित की जायेगी, कौन सी एजेंसी इसे परिचालित करेगी, किस प्रकार के विमान का प्रयोग किया जायेगा, कितना पूंजीगत व्यय होगा, और इससे सम्बद्ध अन्य व्ययों के संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी लिये जाने हैं।

**Non-operation of Bombay-Ratnagiri and Bombay-Kolhapur Air Flight by Golden son Aviation**

\*709. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Golden son Aviation company to whom licence was given to operate non-Scheduled flights between Bombay-Ratnagiri and Bombay-Kolhapur could not operate flights from June 1979 onwards;

(b) reasons for the same;

(c) whether the same company has submitted a petition requesting for some concession and permission to import an aircraft for putting into operation; and

(d) the details of the petition and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Golden SON Aviation recently informed the Director General of Civil Aviation that their services on Bombay-Ratnagiri and Bombay-Kolhapur routes had been discontinued from the middle of last year owing to irregular supply of AV Gas 100 and steep increase in fuel prices.

(c) and (d) The Company has applied for import of a Nomand N 22B aircraft. The Company has been

advised that their proposal will be considered after a decision on the selection of suitable small aircraft for operation of feeder services is taken.

**Minerals in Karnataka**

\*710. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the minerals in Karnataka on which there is a ban for export;

(b) what are the minerals on which there is no ban for export; and

(c) whether Government of India propose taking steps to re-examine the licensing of minerals of Karnataka taking into consideration the latest report of Indian Bureau of Mines and other authorised agencies like Department of Mines, Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The export policy of an item is in general terms and not applicable to a particular State. The following minerals found in Karnataka are banned for export:

(1) Copper (2) Silver (3) Kyanite (4) Raw, dead burnt, and calcined magnesite having silica below 9 per cent.

(b) There is no ban on the export of following minerals found in Karnataka:

(1) Asbestos (2) Bauxite (3) Iron ore (4) Limestone (5) Limeshell (6) Dolomite (7) Raw, calcined and dead burnt Magnesite (with silica more than 9 per cent) (8) Manganese ore (9) Steatite (10) Chromite (11) Corundum (12) Felspar (13) Fireclay (14) Kaolin (15) Moulding sand (16) Silica sand (17) Ochre (18) Quartz and Quartzite (19) Sta-

rolite (20) Vermiculite (21) Granite and other dimension stones.

The export of Gold is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India under Gold Control Act.

(c) The Government has not received any reports from the Indian Bureau of Mines or the Department of Mining and Geology, Karnataka for changing the licensing of minerals.

#### Gap between Control and Market Prices of Essential Commodities

\*711. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at present there is a big gap between controlled and market prices of essential commodities in a climate of scarcity; and

(b) if so, what effective measures Government propose to remove this gap?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Prices of most of the essential commodities are not being statutorily controlled. However, certain essential commodities like cereals, sugar, kerosene, soft coke, etc. are being issued to State Governments for public distribution at uniform central issue prices. With a view to reducing the gap between the market prices and the central issue prices, periodical reviews are made to take remedial action relating to production, procurement, transportation and distribution including enforcement of various statutory orders.

#### राष्ट्रीय मजूरी नीति

\*713. श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय मजूरी नीति को लागू करने का है ताकि विभिन्न विभागों में उसी तरह के काम में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों को समान मजूरी मिले और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी कार्यालयों के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को समान काम के लिये समान मजूरी नहीं मिलती है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को समय-समय पर हड़तालों और आन्दोलनों का सामना करना पड़ता है और सरकार इस स्थिति से निबटने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मजूरी नीति बनाते समय देश की आर्थिक अवस्था और प्रति व्यक्ति आय को ध्यान में रखेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मदन भाई बरोट) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का विद्यमान वेतन ढांचा तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है। आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिशें तैयार करते समय इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा था कि विभिन्न विभागों में उसी तरह के काम में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों को समान पारिश्रमिक दिया जाए;

(ख) ऐतिहासिक कारणों से सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उपक्रमों के वेतन ढांचे में विकृतियां हैं। परन्तु सरकार का यह



प्रयास रहा है कि विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में उसी तरह के काम में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में विषमताओं को कम किया जाए। इन उपक्रमों को अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों के सामान्य संशोधन के लिए सरकार की पूर्वानुमति लेनी होती है। ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच करते समय सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखती है कि उसी उद्योग अथवा क्षेत्र में विभिन्न उपक्रमों के बीच वेतन ढाँचे में अनुसूचित विषमताओं को टाला जाए। इन प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ मात्रा में उत्तरोत्तर रूप से तुल्यता प्राप्त की जा रही है।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

#### **Difficulties in disposal of Iron ore from Kudremukh**

\*714. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was facing difficulties in the disposal of iron ore in the Kudremukh Project; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity of iron ore used indigenously last year and the quantity exported indicating the countries to which iron ore is being exported and whether the importing countries are regularly lifting their stocks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) During 1979-80, 39.7 million tonnes of iron ore were produced in the country, of which about 15 million tonnes were consumed internally and the balance exported to a number of countries, principally Japan, Romania and South Korea.

The importing countries have been lifting the stocks.

The Kudremukh Project is intended to produce iron ore concentrate (and not iron ore as such), which is a special kind of product processed from low grade magnetite iron ore by beneficiation, upgradation and magnetic separation and is meant to be used as feed material for production of high quality pellets suitable for direct gaseous reduction. This project has been taken up to meet Iran's requirement of pellet feed on a long-term basis and, according to the terms of the Contract, 3 million tonnes are to be delivered to Iran during the first full year starting from September, 1980, 5 million tonnes during the second year and 7.5 million tonnes annually from the third year onward. Because of the internal problems of Iran and the setback to her steel development programme, the present indications are that the off-take of Kudremukh concentrate may not materialise in the next 2-3 years and, even after, it will be limited at the maximum to about 5 million tonnes a year. Although the matter is still under negotiation with Iran, serious efforts are being made simultaneously to find alternative markets for the surplus concentrate. In view of the special nature of the product, difficulty is being experienced in finding alternative buyers.

#### **Tourism in Coastal Areas of Tamil Nadu**

5518. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of the steps taken to utilise the coastal areas in Tamil Nadu for tourist attraction?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION. (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) The following tourist facilities have been provided at cen-

tres in the coastal area of Tamil Nadu in the Central Sector:—

**Madras:**

- (i) Construction of a youth hostel.
- (ii) Land has also been acquired from the State Government for the construction of a Yatri Niwas.

**Mahabalipuram:**

- (i) Construction of a canteen (now Travellers Restaurant).
- (ii) Development of the Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort.

**Rameshwaram:**

Construction of (i) a L.I.G. Rest House, and (ii) a Tourist Bungalow.

**Kanyakumari:**

- (i) Construction of a Tourist Bungalow; and (ii) provision of motor launch facility for carrying visitors between Kanyakumari and Vivekananda Rock.

**Tiruchendur:**

Construction of a Tourist Bungalow.

**Non-Availability of Essential Commodities All Over Mizoram**

5519. DR. R. ROTHUMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that all essential items like rice, sugar, salt were not available at all through public distribution systems at controlled rate all over Mizoram from February to May, 1980;

(b) whether he is also aware of the fact that these essential items like rice, salt, sugar, diesel, petrol, kerosene

have been available in plenty to the general public only in black markets all over Mizoram at extremely high prices i.e. rice Rs. 5 to 8 per kg, salt Rs. 5 to 10 per kg., Petrol Rs. 10 to 15 per litre;

(c) if so, actions taken or proposed to be taken; and

(d) if not, steps to immediately revitalise the public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as received.

**Grant of Loans by Industrial Development Bank of India**

5520. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the parties to whom the Industrial Development Bank of India had granted loans exceeding one crore of rupees in the year 1979-80?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Names of the industrial concerns to whom loans exceeding Rs 1 crore were granted by the Industrial Development Bank of India during 1979-80 (July—June) are given in the enclosed statement.

**STATEMENT**

Names of the Industrial concerns to whom loans exceeding Rs. one crore were sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India during 1979-80 (July—June).

**Name of the Industrial Concerns**

1. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.
2. Circar Paper Mills Ltd.
3. Jagtjit Cotton Textiles Mills Ltd.
4. L. D. Waving Industries Ltd.



5. Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Ltd.
6. Shree Bhawani Paper Mills Ltd.
7. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd.
8. Sukhna Paper Mills Ltd.
9. Telengana Paper Mills Ltd.
10. Ajay Paper Mills Ltd.
11. Bazpur Co-op. Sugar Factory Ltd.
12. E. I. D. Parry (I) Ltd.
13. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.
14. Kap Chem. Ltd.
15. Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.
16. Shree Krishna Oil Complex Ltd.
17. U.P. Carbide & Chemicals Ltd.
18. Republic Forge Company Ltd.
19. A. R. C. Cement Ltd.
20. Siddha Syntex Ltd.
21. U. P. State Cement Corporation Ltd.
22. Arihant Spinning Mills Ltd.
23. Malbar Cements Ltd.
24. Neptune Paper Mills Ltd.
25. The Raymond Wollen Mills Ltd.
26. Bihar Caustic & Chemicals Ltd.
27. Sri Rajasthan Syntex Ltd.
28. West Bengal Filaments & Lamps Ltd.
29. Aegis Chemical Industries Ltd.
30. Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
31. Asian Bearings Ltd.
32. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
33. Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Ltd.
34. Ganganagar Sahakari Spg. Mills Ltd.
35. Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.
36. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Ltd.

37. Malegaon Co-operative Spg. Mills Ltd.
38. Mandovi Pellets Ltd.
39. Rama Fibres Ltd.
40. Ramon Gujarat Ltd.
41. Renusagar Power Co. Ltd.
42. Sehgal Paper Ltd.
43. Shiva Paper Ltd.
44. Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills Ltd.
45. Transport Corporation of India Ltd.
46. Orissa Industries Ltd.
47. Tungabhadra Fibres Ltd.
48. Indo-Nissan Oxo-Chemical Industries Ltd.
49. Punjab Fibres Ltd.
50. Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd.
51. Karnataka Blades Ltd.
52. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.
53. Deccan Cements Ltd.
54. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.
55. Indian-Farmers Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.
56. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.
57. Kamla Mills Ltd.
58. Morarjee Gokuldas Spg. & Weaving Co. Ltd.
59. National Textile Corporation (Tamilnadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. (Shree Bharati Mills).
60. National Textile Corporation (U.P.) Ltd. (New Victoria Mills).
61. National Textile Corporation (U.P.) Ltd. (Lord Krishna Textile Mills)
62. National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra) Ltd. (Mumbai Textiles Mills)
63. Shree Arbuda Mills Ltd.
64. The Podar Mills Ltd.
65. India Cements Ltd.
66. Mysore Cements Ltd.
67. Bharat Ajay Mills Ltd.

68. The R. C. P. Ltd.
69. Ghagtepatil Industries Ltd.
70. Modi Industries Ltd.
71. Hindustan Motors Ltd.
72. Shri Ambica Mills Ltd.
73. Ashok Leyland Ltd.
74. Gokak Patel Volkart Ltd.
75. Kandhesh Spinning & Weaving Mills, Co. Ltd.
76. National Textile Corporation (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
  - (i) Bharati Textile Mills.
  - (ii) Chalisgaon Textile Mills.
  - (iii) Dhule Textile Mills.
  - (iv) Digvijay Textile Mills.
  - (v) Jupiter Textile Mills.
  - (vi) New Third Textile Mills.
77. National Textile Corporation (W. Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
78. The Elphinstone Spg. & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.
79. T. N. Cements Corporation Ltd.
80. J. K. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.
81. National Textile Corporation (Tamilnadu and Pondicherry) Ltd. (Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd).
82. The Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.
83. Mafatlal Fine Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.

**State Officials selected for Study/ Training Abroad in Tourism**

5521 SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officers of the Tourism Department of the various States of India have been sent outside India for study in Tourism;

(b) if so, a State-wise break-up of the number of such officers sent since 1977 till date;

(c) whether any nominations for such training/study have been received

from the Government of Manipur during 1977 and 1980;

(d) if so, any such officer/officers has/have been sent for such study/training; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism has sponsored officers of State Departments of Tourism in tourism training programme abroad on scholarships made available under the Colombo Plan.

(b) 1977 Nil

1978 .. One officer each from Goa, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

1979 .. One officer each from Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal.

1980 .. One officer each from Assam and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) A nomination had been received from Manipur during 1978 and 1980.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The selection for these scholarships is made on all-India basis and the nominations received from other State Governments during these years were found more suitable than those of Manipur.

**Preservation of Beaches and Natural Charm of Goa**

5522. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the massive extraction of sand in Goa is causing erosion and depriving the beaches of its natural charm and loveliness;



(b) what measures Government propose to take to preserve the ecological balance, the rhythm and freedom of this paradise of tourists by regulating the extraction of sand from these beaches and dunes in Goa; and

(c) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) to (c). Sand extraction is being carried out along the Salsete coast from and dunes at a distance varying between 80 to 410 metres from the high water mark and not from the beach itself. It is understood from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu that it has been decided not to grant fresh leases or renew existing ones to extract sand from the coastal areas in order to preserve the ecological balance. Besides, the State Government is also considering preventing extraction of sand from the beaches.

#### **Loans by Nationalised Banks to Smaller Sectors and Rural Areas**

**5523. SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the share of big business in the grant of loans and to make these funds available more easily to smaller sectors and rural areas; by nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b) At the meeting of the Chief Executives of Banks on March 6, 1980, it has been decided that the Banks will raise the share of the Priority Sectors in their aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by 1985 and will ensure that a significant proportion of the enlarged credit flows to the

weaker sections of the community, particularly the beneficiaries of 20 Point Programme. The banks have also been asked to increase the flow of their credit to rural areas so as to attain a credit: Deposit Ratio of 60 per cent in their rural and Semi-urban branches.

Towards this end, the banks have taken steps to simplify lending procedures and liberalise terms and conditions for small loans for productive ventures. District Credit Plans have also been formulated and taken up for implementation. Banks are also setting up special branches like Agricultural Development Branches or Gram Vikas Kendras for more intensive lending to the rural sector

#### **Conducted Tours by ITDC**

**5524. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Indian Tourism Development Corporation is operating conducted tours from Delhi to J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and U.P.;

(b) if so, the names of the conducted tours alongwith the fares and other charges per head for various categories of tours;

(c) whether such tours are also proposed to be organised to various tourist spots within the respective States from their own State capitals; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which these tours would be started?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) and (b) The India Tourism Development Corporation is operating conducted tours from Delhi to Jaipur, Agra, Mussorrie and during the season to Badrinath, Kedar-

nath, Valley of Flowers and Hemkund. Details of the tours presently being operated by the Corporation are given in Annexure 'A'.

(c) and (d) The Corporation is operating conducted coach tours in various States as per the details given in Annexure 'B'.

It is proposed to start the following tours in October, 1980:—

(i) Sight seeing tours of Bombay,

(ii) Bombay-Sirdi - Nasik - Bombay tour,

(iii) Patna - Nalanda - Rajgir-Pawapuri-Patna tour.

(iv) Bhubaneswar - Konark-Puri-Bhubaneswar tour.

A tour from Bangalore covering Halebid, Belur and Mysore is under consideration and is expected to be started by end of October, 1980.

#### Annexure (A)

Details of Conducted Tours being operated from Delhi by India Tourism Development Corporation

*Rajasthan :* *Delhi to Jaipur*

(i) Same day return	Non A/C	Rs.	160.00
(ii) Overnight return	A/C	Rs.	190.00
	Non A/C	Rs.	280.00
	A/C	Rs.	310.00

(includes breakfast, lunch, entrance fee, soft drink, elephant ride at Amber Palace, Evening tea and snacks at Mid Way.

In overnight stay in addition to above stay at ITDC Jaipur Ashok Hotel (any equivalent Hotel).

*Uttar Pradesh :* *Delhi to Agra*

(i) Same day return	Non A/C	Rs.	120.00
	A/C	Rs.	150.00

(includes transport, soft drinks, breakfast, lunch, evening tea and entrance & guide fee).

(ii) Overnight stay	Non A/C	Rs.	260.00
	A/C	Rs.	290.00

[As provided in (i) above and shared A/C accommodation at Hotel Mumtaz Ashok or any other equivalent Hotel].

*Delhi to Mussorie and back*

5 days tour by car	Non A/C	Rs. 500.00 per seat
	A/C	Rs. 600.00 per seat

(minimum number of persons required 4)

(includes transport, sight seeing at Mussorie, lunch, tea, dinner, breakfast and shared accommodation at Kashmir Hotel Mussorie).

*Tours in Season only* (in collaboration with Garwal Mandal Vikas Nigam)

(i) Delhi to Badrinath and back	5 days tour	Rs. 330.00	}*
(ii) Delhi to Badrinath and Kedarnath and back	8 days tour	Rs. 415.00	
(iii) Delhi to Valley of Flowers	9 days tour	Rs. 430.00	

(subject to minimum number of bookings available)

\*includes transport, shared accommodation, guide services from Rishi Kesh and night sathat Tourist Bungalow-Travellers' Lodge). (Separate and attached bath rooms are not available.)



## Annexure (B)

## I.T.D.C Package Coach Tours

Tariff per person  
Rs.

## Madras

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Local sight seeing  | 3 days in a week  | 20.00  |
| 2. Madras-Kacheepuram—<br>Mahabalipuram—Madras                                       | Daily tour  | 35.00  |
| 3. Madras—Trichy—Madurai—Kanyakumari—<br>Ramshwaram—Thanjavur—Pondicherry—<br>Madras | 6 days every saturday)<br>(7—15)                                  | Includes<br>dormitory<br>accommo-<br>dation<br>Single room<br>Duble room<br>350.00<br>510.00<br>474.00 |
| 4. Madras—Tirupati—Madras  | Same day tour daily<br>(Special darshan fee includes No<br>food). | 90.00  |

## Hyderabad

- |                                       |                                    |       |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Local sight seeing tour            | Daily (except Friday)              | 15.00 |
| 2. Hyderabad—Nagarjunasagar—Hyderabad | Tour on week ends and<br>holidays. | 25.00 |

## Aurangabad

- |                                 |                    |       |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Aurangabad—Ajanta—Aurangabad | On every odd date  | 30.00 |
| 2. Aurangabad—Ellora—Aurangabad | On every even date | 16.00 |

## Delhi

- |                       |  |                |                  |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Local sight seeing | Daily  | Non A/C<br>A/C | 15.00<br>30.00   |
| 2. Delhi—Agra—Delhi   | Daily (same day<br>return)   | Non A/C<br>A/C | 120.00<br>150.00 |
| 3. Delhi—Agra—Delhi   | Overnight  | Non A/C<br>A/C | 260.00<br>290    |
|                       | (includes breakfast soft drink-lunch-<br>tea-entrance fee—stay at Mumtaz for<br>overnight tours) |                |                  |
| 4. Delhi—Jaipur—Delhi | Daily  | Non A/C<br>A/C | 160.00<br>190.00 |
|                       | (includes thali meals/guide and entrance<br>fee).  |                |                  |
| 5. Delhi—Jaipur—Delhi | Daily overnight tour   | Non A/C<br>A/C | 280.00<br>310.00 |
|                       | (includes Dinner-breakfast-accommoda-<br>tion also) guide fee etc.                               |                |                  |

Seasonal when temple is open (in collaboration with G.M.V.M.)

- |                                       |                |                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 6. Delhi—Badrinath—Delhi              | (5 days)       | Wednesday<br>Saturday | Rs.<br>330 |
| 7. Delhi—Badrinath—Kedarnath—Delhi    | Every Thursday | (8 days tour)         | 415.00     |
| Valley of Flowers—Hem Kund—Badrinath— | (9 days)       |                       | 430.00     |

**Agra**

Agra					Rs.	
1. Local sight seeing	.	.	.	.	Daily (9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.)	10.00
2. Agra—Fatehpur Sikri (In Tourist Season only)	.	.	.	.	Daily (2.30 —6.30 p.m.)	20.00
3. Agra—Skiri—Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary	.	.	.	.	Saturday & Sunday	30.00

2. Agra—Fatehpur Sikri (In Tourist Season only)	Daily (2.30—6.30 p.m.)	20.00
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9. Agra—Skiri—Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary	Saturday & Sunday	30.00
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**Talpur**

1. Local sight seeing	1	1	1	1	1	Daily tour	10.00
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**Calcutta-**

<b>1. Local sight seeing</b>	<b>Daily tour</b>	<b>18.00</b>
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**Patna**

१. Patna—Nalanda—Rajgir—Pawapuri—Patna  
(suspended at present) :

**Indore**

1. Indore—Mandu	All days except Monday (including only tra- nsport & guide)	20.00
	Extra for lunch & tea at Mandu	8.00

Extra for lunch & tea at Mandu	8.00
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2. Indore to Omkareshwar and Maheshwar	Monday only	30.00
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*Jabalpur*

<b>Jabalpur to Marble Rock</b>	☆	☆	☆	☆	(Transport is available to cover Kanah National Park on demand)	5.00
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*Bhubaneswar*

**Bhubaneswar—Konark—Puri and back to Bhubaneswar will also be started in October 1980.**

Starting of a conducted tour from Bangalore to cover Halebid, Belur, Hasan and Mysore is under consideration and is expected to be started by the end of October 1980.

### Auctions of Gem/Diamonds by N.M.D.C.

5525. SHRI CHANDRABHAN  
ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister  
of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to  
state-

(a) the details of Gem/Diamond auctions held each year during the last 5 years by the National Mineral Development Corporation, indicating the cities in which the auctions were held and the maximum price per carat yielded in each auction; and

(b) whether the purchases of Gem/Diamonds in the auctions mentioned above monopolised by only a few firms or a large number of firms are making such purchases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

**PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) A statement giving the details of the auctions made during the last 5 years is given in Annexure-I.

(b) Adequate publicity is given to the auctions through the Press, Associations of the Trade and Export Promotion Council. A large number of merchants from all over the country with knowledge and expertise in Panna diamonds participate in the auctions. Sales are effected to the highest bidders. There does not appear to be any monopoly in these purchases by a few firms only.



## ANNEXURE I

Diamond auctions held during the five year period, 1975-76 to 1979-80.

Sl. No.	Auction No.	Venue	Date of auction.	Highest sale price fetched for gem diamond Rs./Ct.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	52	Madras .	9-10/1975	6,400
2.	53	Bombay.	11/1975.	1,500*
3.	54	Bombay	11-12/1975	9,650
4.	55	Madras .	1/1976	5,525
5.	56	Bombay	3/1976	8,250
6.	57	Madras .	6/1976	6,305
7.	58	Bombay	8-9/1976	8,000
8.	59	Madras .	11-12/1976	8,000
9.	60	Panna .	1-2/1977	11,005
10.	61	Bombay	3-4/1977	14,450
11.	62	Panna .	7/1977	9,200
12.	63	Madras .	9/1977	13,500
13.	64	Bombay	10-11/1977	*14,825
14.	65	Bombay	3/1978	12,200
15.	66	Bombay	9/1978	18,050
16.	67	Madras .	11-12/1978	38,000
17.	68	Bombay	2/1979	20,550
18.	69	Madras .	6/1979	26,000.
19.	70	Bombay	11/1979	34,000
20.	71	Bombay	2/1980	30,500

\*This auction pertained only to off-colours and industrials.

## **Allocation and Distribution of funds to States**

5526. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendation made by the Seventh Finance Commission regarding the allocation and distribution of funds to the States from the Centre;

(b) criteria adopted by his Ministry to provide more funds to the States where all round development has been neglected in every plan; and

(c) funds provided to the States in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 as Central assistance for Tribal sub-Plan, annual allocation and under Article 275(1)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission regarding allocation and distribution of funds from the Centre to the States are indicated in the Statement (Statement I) laid on the table of the House.

(b) Central assistance for the State Plans is allocated by the Planning Commission, mainly in accordance with the Gadgil Formula and the Income adjusted Total Population formula. Both these formulae have adequate weightage for poverty and backwardness, and favour the less advanced States. Special Central assistance is also given for development of hill areas and tribal areas. The Central budget for the current year breaks new ground by providing for a special Central assistance of Rs. 100 crores to the States for Special Component Plans for Scheduled Caste.

(c) The required information is indicated in the Statement (Statement II) laid on the Table of the House.

## **Statement I**

*Recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission regarding Allocation and Distribution of Funds to the States.*

### *I—Share of Central taxes and Duties Taxes on income*

Eighty-five per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income other than the proceeds attributable to Union Territories (i.e. 2.19 per cent) is to be assigned to the States and distributed among them in accordance with the percentages shown in Col. 2 of Annexure I.

### *Union duties of excise*

Forty per cent of the net proceeds of Union excise duties other than excise duty on electricity and cesses levied under special Act is to be distributed among the States in accordance with the percentages indicated in Col. 3 of Annexure I in each of the five years 1979-80 to 1983-84.

### *Excise duty on electricity*

The entire net proceeds of excise duty on electricity is to be distributed among the States on the basis of the collections in or attributed to each State.

### *Additional excise duties*

The entire net proceeds of excise duty other than the proceeds attributable to Union territories is to be distributed among the States in accordance with the percentages indicated in Cols. 4-6 of Annexure I.

### *Estate duty*

The net proceeds of estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land brought to assessment in each of the years 1979-84 is to be distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of all properties—movable and immovable—located in each State and brought into assessment in that year.

### Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares

The grant in lieu of tax on railways passenger fares is to be distributed among the States in accordance with the percentages indicated in Col. 7 of Annexure I.

### Grant in lieu of wealth tax on agricultural property

The amount of grant payable to the States in each of the years 1979-80 to 1983-84 is to be distributed on the basis of the net collections in each State in each year.

### II—Grants-in-aid to States from the Centre

#### Grant-in-aid under article 275

The Commission has recommended

grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1173.12 crores to eight States during the five years 1979-80 to 1983-84 as detailed in Col. 8 of Annexure I.

#### Grants for upgradation of standards of administration

The Commission has recommended grant-in-aid of Rs. 436.79 crores to seventeen out of twenty-two States for upgradation of standards of administration in the non-developmental sectors and services, like, Judicial administration, revenue, district and tribal administration, police administration, Jail administration, and Stamp, Registration and treasury administration. The amount payable to each State is indicated in Col. 9 of Annexure I.

### ANNEXURE-I

Statement showing the State-wise percentage shares of Income-tax, Union Excise Duties, grant in lieu of railway passenger fare tax, and grant-in-aid under article 275 recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission.

States	Percentage share of					Grant in lieu of tax on Rly. passenger fares.	Grant-in-aid under art. 275	
	Income-tax	Basic excise* duties	Addl. excise duties				Gap	Up-gradation (Rs. crores)
			Sugar	Textiles	tobacco			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.023	7.698	5.245	8.020	8.018	6.99	—	19.60
2. Assam	2.522	2.793	2.408	2.298	2.297	2.46	—	21.71
3. Bihar	9.540	13.025	5.933	7.221	7.219	9.50	—	63.02
4. Gujarat	5.959	4.103	8.742	6.015	6.013	5.28	—	—
5. Haryana	1.819	1.177	2.666	2.790	2.789	1.97	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.595	0.521	0.860	0.734	0.734	0.13	207.07	7.74
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.818	0.839	0.831	0.744	0.744	0.74	199.56	18.28
8. Karnataka	5.442	4.877	4.901	6.683	6.681	3.21	—	—
9. Kerala	3.950	4.036	3.783	4.020	4.019	2.61	—	4.18

\*Other than electricity.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.356	8.727	6.019	6.422	6.419	5.84	—	63.58
11. Maharashtra	10.953	6.633	17.082	13.510	13.506	15.87	—	—
12. Manipur	0.188	0.218	0.143	0.185	0.185	—	146.32	9.95
13. Meghalaya	0.178	0.200	0.029	0.171	0.171	—	92.61	4.86
14. Nagaland	0.085	0.097	0.115	0.084	0.084	0.26	218.35	4.33
15. Orissa	3.739	4.682	2.178	3.457	3.456	1.73	136.92	32.26
16. Punjab	2.714	1.226	6.220	4.270	4.268	3.81	—	—
17. Rajasthan	4.364	4.813	4.729	4.366	4.365	5.48	—	19.29
18. Sikkim	—	—	0.057	—	0.034	—	35.72	0.65
19. Tamil Nadu	8.050	7.641	6.449	7.710	7.707	6.85	—	27.20
20. Tripura	0.258	0.373	0.172	0.257	0.256	0.04	136.57	3.61
21. Uttar Pradesh	15.429	18.293	13.184	12.549	12.544	18.58	—	112.02
22. West Bengal	8.018	8.028	8.254	9.094	9.091	8.65	—	24.51
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1173.12	436.79

**Statement II**

Statement showing the allocation of Central assistance for the tribal sub plan and Funds Provided under art, 275(1).

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	Special Central assistance		Under article 275(1)	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	374.10	229.12	246.00	Break up has not yet been finalised (1500.00)
Assam	325.80	319.01	60.00	
Bihar	972.10	824.88	224.00	
Gujarat	566.20	480.44	58.00	
Himachal Pradesh	125.00	31.22	13.00	
Karnataka	48.00	13.17	36.00	
Kerala	40.00	66.90	36.00	
Madhya Pradesh	1918.90	1610.61	211.00	

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	380.60	481.56	215.00	} Break up has not yet been Finalised 1500.00
Manipur	126.00	112.05	37.00	
Orissa	991.10	770.35	89.00	
Rajasthan	537.00	256.49	30.00	
Tamil Nadu	55.00	68.87	36.00	
Tripura	130.00	112.58	69.00	
Uttar Pradesh	31.20	15.87	65.00	
West Bengal	314.00	354.03	75.00	
A. & N. Islands	43.00	40.04	—	
Goa, Daman & Diu	22.00	12.81	—	
	7000.00	5800.00	1500.00	1500.00
Unallocated		1200.00		
		7000.00		

### Loans Advanced by Central Bank of India to Landless Peasants in Samastipur

5527. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan applications received by the Central Bank of India from the landless peasants in Samastipur district, Bihar during 1979-80 (applications received through Government agencies and direct from the individuals to be shown separately); and

(b) the number of persons who were advanced loans giving the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri

5528. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND

MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the purpose of establishing aluminium plant at Ratnagiri the Government of Maharashtra purchased materials and equipment such as aluminium and zinc ingots, switch gear, insulators etc. worth Rs. 83.45 lakhs;

(b) whether these purchases were made with the consent of the Government of India;

(c) is it a fact that the Government of Maharashtra spent additional amount of Rs. 7.51 lakhs on creations of infra structure for the project; and

(d) when Government propose to start the construction of aluminium plant at Ratnagiri?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of Maharashtra purchased material and equipment worth Rs. 83.45 lakhs for construction of 220 KV double circuit line with necessary terminal facilities at Ratnagiri.



(b) Formal approval of the Government of India was not obtained by the State Govt. for construction of the line.

(c) An amount of Rs. 7.51 lakhs was spent on establishment from June 1964 to February, 1971.

(d) Soon after the Ratnagiri project was sanctioned in 1974, it was found that the project could not be taken up for implementation owing to financial constraints. As there has been considerable change in technology since then and the cost estimates are also out of date, Government instructed BALCO to undertake a fresh techno-economic study of the project. Government will take a decision after careful examination.

#### **Branches of Foreign Banks in Karnataka**

5529. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of foreign banks having their branches in Karnataka State and the locations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Grindlays Bank Limited is the only foreign bank having a branch in Karnataka State and it is located at Bangalore.

#### **Loans advanced by Branches of Nationalised Banks in Bihar to Marginal and Small farmers**

5530. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of marginal and small farmers, rural artisans etc. who have been advanced credit by the nationalised bank branches of Banipatti, Bisfi, Basopatti and other branches of Madhubani and Darbhanga districts in Bihar and how many such petitions have been rejected or are pending; and

(b) what is such number, branch-wise, for small or cottage industries with reasons therefor during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India do not maintain data branch-wise and district-wise in the manner asked for in the question. Information on outstanding credit of Scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December 1974, December 1975, June 1976 and December 1977 for Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar in respect of "Agriculture" and "Small Scale Industrial Units", which is available, is given in the statement enclosed. Information regarding rejected or pending applications at these branches, is also not available with the RBI.

## Statement

## Outstanding Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

District	Agriculture				Small Scale Industrial Units			
	Direct Finance		Indirect Finance		Total		No of Accounts	Amount outstanding
	No of A/cs.	Amt. outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Amt. outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Amt. outstanding		

(1) Madhuban :  
(As on last Friday of)

December 1974	152	5,22	2	15	154	5,37	13	98
December 1975	781	16,85	5	1,74	786	18,59	19	442
June 1976	1,171	21,93	15	4,67	1,186	26,65	26	567
December 1977	956	24,56	134	1,70	1,090	26,26	367	754

## (2) Darbhanga :

(As on last Friday of)

December 1974	5,040	59,00	22	1,37	5,062	65,37	68	22,83
December 1975	5,322	54,22	21	6,14	5,343	60,36	92	23,48
June 1976	2,473	61,63	15	3,90	2,488	65,53	140	22,51
December 1977	3,874	106,68	152	12,74	4,026	119,42	304	41,07

**Guidelines regarding Income-Tax Rebate to Professionals for purchase of Newspapers and Periodicals**

5531. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2208 on the 27th June, 1980 regarding Income-tax rebate to professionals for purchase of newspapers and periodicals and state:

(a) whether he would lay on the Table the guidelines issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes to the Field Officers clarifying the legal position to ensure uniformity in this matter; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) A copy of the Instruction No. 1333 dated 17th May, 1980 (issued from File No. 202/90/79-ITA. II) containing the guidelines issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes to the Field Officers is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1157/80].

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, the question, does not arise.



### Directly recruited Officers in Nationalised Banks

5532. SHRI BABULAL SOLANKI:  
SHRI CHANDRA PAL  
SHAILANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rank allotted at the time of recruitment is the basis of seniority in the case of directly recruited officers in nationalised banks as per new service regulations (1979) for officers;

(b) if so, how the inter-se seniority will be fixed in the case of those officers recruited directly in a batch when some of them join Banks before the appointed date (1st July, 1979) and some after the appointed date; and

(c) the guidelines of Government in regard to fixing of seniority in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) The seniority of directly recruited officers is governed by officers' service regulations, which provide, *inter-alia*, that inter-se seniority of officers directly recruited in a batch of any grade or scale, shall be reckoned with reference to the rank allotted to them, at the time of such recruitment. The question of appointed date is, therefore, not relevant. No guidelines have been issued by the Government in this matter.

### Criterion for Excise Duty Exemption on Drugs

5533. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the 30 drugs on which some excise duty was withdrawn;

(b) whether the Indian Medical Association recommended 150 drugs as essential items; and

(c) on what criterion the 30 drugs were chosen for exemption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) A list showing the names of 30 drugs which enjoy complete exemption from payment of excise duty is annexed.

(b) No such recommendation has been received in the Ministry of Finance.

(c) These 30 drugs are considered to be life saving drugs of importance and common usage.

### ANNEXURE

Serial No.	Name of drug
1.	Quinine and its salts, Totaquina and Cinchona Febrifuge;
2.	Dapsone;
3.	Isoniazid;
4.	*Para-amino-Salicylic Acid and its salts;
5.	Insuline, all types;
6.	Iodochlorohydroxy-quinoline, Diiodohydroxyquinoline and salts of Emetine;
7.	Ethionamide;
8.	Cycloserine and Cycloserine Tartrate;
9.	Pyrazinamide;
10.	Thiacetazone;
11.	Chlorohydroxyquinoline;
12.	Morphazinamide Hydrochloride;
13.	Dehydro emetine Dihydrochloride;
14.	Chloramphenicol and its esters for oral and parenteral use;
15.	Penicilline and Streptomycin including Dihydrostreptomycin in their pure form or as salts or as derivatives and intended for oral or parenteral use;

\*NOTE: Granules of para-amino-salicylic Acid and its salts will be eligible for exemption under Item No. 4 only if they conform to the standards of the National Formulary of India, 1966.

16. Ethambutol Hydrochloride (Tibutol);
17. Chloroquin Phosphate;
18. Amodiaquine Hydrochloride;
19. Clofazimine;
20. Tolbutamide (Oral anti-diabetic);
21. Metronidazole;
22. Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate;
23. Piperazine and its salts;
24. Rifampicin;
25. Tetracycline Hydrochloride;
26. Chloroquine Sulphate;
27. Primaquin Phosphate;
28. Pyrimethamine;
29. Mepacrine Hydrochloride;
30. Chloroquine diphosphate.

#### **Trade and Transit agreement with Nepal**

5534. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to review and revise the existing trade and transit arrangements with the Government of Nepal after the last general elections to the Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) to what extent the trade with Nepal is proposed to be increased during the current year as compared to that in the last year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Comprehensive reviews of issues relating to Trade, Transit and Unauthorised Trade are undertaken at regular meetings of the Indo-Nepal Inter-Governmental Committee, which comprises senior officials of the two Governments. This Committee has already met twice since March, 1978. A third meeting is scheduled to be held at Kathmandu at the end

of this month. Steps are not contemplated at present to revise Indo-Nepal trade and transit arrangements.

(c) While no specific targets are set with regard to Indo-Nepal trade, every effort is made to promote economic and commercial exchanges between our two countries.

#### **Meetings between D.G. Tourism and Representatives of Clerks' Union**

5535. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of meetings held during 1976 to 1979 between Director General of Tourism and the representatives of the Central Government Clerks' Union to improve the service conditions of Class III employees of the Department of Tourism and to open the channel of promotion of Class III employees to Class II (Gazetted) posts;

(b) whether any minutes of such meetings/discussions are on record of the Department of Tourism;

(c) whether the copies of these minutes are regularly forwarded to the General Secretary of the Union; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). A series of meetings were held during this period between the representatives of the Central Government Clerks' Union and different officers of the Directorate General of Tourism. Since these meetings are in the nature of a continuing dialogue, it has not been customary to record, and issue, formal minutes of these meetings, though action is taken on the various points discussed.



तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा खरीदा गया तम्बाकू

5536. श्री मोती माई प्रार० चौधरी :  
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) तम्बाकू बोर्ड ने देश में सीधे  
अथवा राज्य व्यापार निगम या 'नाफेड'  
के माध्यम से तीन वर्षों 1977-78,  
1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान  
कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू खरीदा और किस  
किस किस्म का तम्बाकू और किन-किन  
दरों पर खरीदा गया ;

(ख) उसमें से गुजरात से कितना  
तम्बाकू खरीदा गया तथा वह किस दर  
पर खरीदा गया ; और

(ग) इस बात के क्या कारण हैं कि  
गुजरात के मेहसाणा जिले से इस तथ्य  
के बावजूद एक किलोग्राम भी तम्बाकू  
नहीं खरीदा गया कि इस जिले में विजिनिया  
तम्बाकू पैदा होता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री  
जियाउल रहमान अंसारी) : (क) तथा (ख)  
तम्बाकू बोर्ड ने 1977-78, 1978-79  
तथा 1979-80 के दौरान न तो सीधे ही  
अथवा ना ही राज्य व्यापार निगम या नेफेड  
की माप से कोई तम्बाकू खरीदा।  
किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य व्यापार  
निगम की मार्फत आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वर्ष 1978  
तथा 1979 की फसल से विजिनिया धूम्र  
शोधित तम्बाकू और नेफेड की मार्फत  
1978 में गुजरात में बीड़ी तम्बाकू खरीदा  
राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सरकारी खाते में  
1978 की फसल का 8479.8 में० टन  
विजिनिया धूम्र शोधित एगमार्कड तम्बाकू  
और 1979 की फसल से 6815.7 में०  
टन विजिनिया धूम्र शोधित तम्बाकू

(एगमार्कड 3854.7 में० टन तथा नये  
फार्म ग्रेड में 2961 में० टन) खरीदा।  
राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा जिन दरों पर  
तम्बाकू खरीदा गया था वह अलग अलग  
ग्रेड के लिये भिन्न भिन्न थी और जिसकीमत  
सीमा में खरीदा गया था वह निम्नलिखित है :

फसल वर्ष एगमार्क/फार्म ग्रेड कीमत सीमा  
(रु० प्रति किलोग्राम)

1978 एगमार्क	2.56 से 15.49
1979 एगमार्क	8.93 से 16.11
1979 फार्म ग्रेड	0.85 से 9.70

नेफेड ने सरकारी खाते में 2828 में०  
टन बीड़ी तम्बाकू 1000 रु० प्रति में०  
टन की दर से खरीदा।

(ग) गुजरात में विजिनिया तम्बाकू  
की कुछ मात्रा उत्पादित की जाती है और  
यह मात्रा निजी कम्पनियों की माँग के  
अनुसार, उत्पादित की जाती है तथा यह उनके  
द्वारा खरीदी भी जाती है। किन्तु गुजरात  
में विजिनिया तम्बाकू के अनाबिके भण्डार  
और निजी कम्पनियों द्वारा कम कीमतों  
के भुगतान किये जाने के बारे में  
प्राप्त कुछ अभ्यावेदनों के आधार पर  
राज्य व्यापार निगम से 1979 में कहा गया  
कि वे बाजार में प्रवेश करें यदि उत्पादकों  
को मिलने वाली कीमतें लाभप्रद मूल्य  
स्तर से कम हो। राज्य व्यापार निगम वे  
प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा मौके पर की गई  
पूछताछ तथा बाजार अध्ययन से ऐसा पता  
चला है कि गुजरात में उत्पादित धूम्र शोधित  
विजिनिया तम्बाकू की 1000 में० टन  
की लगभग समस्त फसल बेची जा चुकी  
थी और वास्तव में कुछ भी स्टॉक  
उपलब्ध नहीं था।

**Export of Prawn**

5587. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and amount of Prawn exported during the period 1977 to 1980, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that international market of prawn is being

captured by other countries and Indian export is coming down in recent months; and

(c) if so, steps taken to counteract the trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Exports of shrimps/prawns (frozen, canned and dried) effected through different ports of various States were as under:

Q: Quantity in Tonnes

V: Value in Rs. '000'

Exports effected through the ports of		1977	1978	1979	1980 (Jan-April)
1. Kerala	Q: V:	24824 677061	26305 750966	26887 970593	9002 278634
2. Maharashtra	Q: V:	7320 221602	6679 785411	7300 285023	1516 48965
3. Tamil Nadu	Q: V:	3677 189857	4551 251780	4441 259226	831 49356
4. Karnataka	Q: V:	4042 115749	3554 106838	4632 176927	2021 59005
5. West Bengal	Q: V:	2735 157715	2650 163092	1048 73053	420 29755
6. Andhra Pradesh	Q: V:	2542 117605	3059 162592	3636 239916	1095 50743
7. Gujarat	Q: V:	2026 70635	2149 73636	3015 92245	498 30625
8. Orissa	Q: V:	435 18864	1931 105553	2710 146939	144 8273
Total	Q: V:	47601 1569138	51431 1799868	53669 2237923	15577 555857

(b) During 1980, exports of prawns declined marginally on account of poor catches and quality complaints in USA, and fall in unit value realisation in Japan. However, the quality problems with USA have been sorted out and the exports have started picking up.

(c) In order to improve the quality of marine products exported from

India, various Developmental Schemes e.g. establishment of Frozen Storages, provision of refrigerated trucks, etc. have been launched. The Marine Products Export Development Authority also sponsored a four Member Seafood Delegation to USA during April 1980. As a result of the discussions held with the Delegation, US Food and Drug Administration agreed



to remove Indian Prawns from the block list.

### **Reinstatement of R.B.I. Employees on acquittal by Court**

5538. SHRI N. B. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees are dismissed from Government service in case of conviction by court;

(b) whether there are any rules under which such employees could be reinstated if they are acquitted by High Court on appeal;

(c) if so, whether such rules are also applicable to the employees of Reserve Bank of India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The relevant disciplinary rules which apply to the concerned government servants provide that when a government servant is convicted by a Court on a criminal charge, the competent authority may consider the circumstances of the case and may impose any of the penalties prescribed under the relevant rules (including the penalty of 'dismissal' from service) on the government employees on the ground of conduct leading to his conviction on a criminal charge or may pass such order as it may consider necessary, after consulting the Union Public Service where such consultation is necessary.

(b) On the conviction by a Lower Court being set aside by the higher court, if the government servant had been earlier dismissed/removed or compulsorily retired from service because of the conviction in the Lower Court, he is to be re-instated in service unless the competent authority decides to go in Appeal against the decision of the Higher Court.

(c) and (d). The employees of the Reserve Bank of India are not governed by the disciplinary rules applicable to government servants. They are governed by the Reserve Bank of India (Staff) Regulations, 1948 which provide that an employee shall be liable to dismissal or to any of the other penalties referred to in the Regulations if he is committed to prison for debt or is convicted of an offence which in the opinion of the Competent Authority either involves gross moral turpitude or has a bearing on any of the affairs of the Bank or on the discharge by an employee of his duties in the bank. The opinion in this respect of the competent authority shall be conclusive and binding on the employee. The Regulations further provide that where an employee has been dismissed consequent on his conviction by a Court of Law and the relative conviction is set aside by the Higher Court and the employee is honourably acquitted, he will be reinstated in the service.

### **Reinstatement of Suspended/Dismissed employees of R.B.I.**

5539. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which employees of the Reserve Bank of India were suspended/dismissed from their services during April 1977 with reasons therefor;

(b) out of them, how many have since been reinstated; and

(c) the reasons for not reinstating those employees who were earlier convicted by lower court but acquitted later on by High Court?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). According to the information readily available with the Reserve Bank of India, one employee Shri Bhopal Singh Panchal, ex-coin/note examiner in the New Delhi Office, was dismissed on

28th April, 1977 consequent on his conviction by a Court of Law. The employee has not been reinstated although he was, on appeal, acquitted by High Court of Delhi, since he was given benefit of doubt by the Hon'ble High Court and it was not an honourable acquittal as required in terms of Reserve Bank of India (Staff) Regulations, 1948.

**Allegations against the Management of  
M/s. Hindustan Sanitaryware and  
Industries Ltd., Bahadurgarh**

5540. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of serious allegations of malpractices including tax evasion, fraudulent stores inventories, false purchase and consumption accounting, etc. against the management of M/s. Hindustan Sanitaryware and Industries Ltd. Bahadurgarh, Haryana; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held into the company's affairs and with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Company Affairs have intimated that the accounts of the Company were ordered to be inspected Under Section 209-A of the Companies Act, but the matters brought out in the Inspection Report were dropped on finding the clarifications given by the Company to be satisfactory. Even before receipt of the complaint the Income-tax Authorities at Calcutta had carried out investigations into the Company's claims of purchases of certain materials. Some additions on account of bogus purchases were made in the Company's Assessments for the Assessment Years 1976-77 and 1977-78. The other allegations are being looked into by them.

**Performance of Blast Furnaces**

5541. SHRI PIOUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has successfully carried out research in the performance of blast furnaces so as to improve their operational efficiency and productivity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Research and Development Centre of Steel Authority of India Limited has achieved success in the area of blast furnace operations in respect of the lime dust injection through Tuyere and in the development and use of cold-bonded pellets. The system of lime dust injection in blast furnace, developed for the first time in India, has been put up in the small blast furnace at Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil. After some time, this process is proposed to be applied to a large blast furnace in the Durgapur Steel Plant. As regards cold bonded pellets also, experimental application at the Kalinga Iron Works showed that the pellets had good reduction properties and helped in increasing production rates. Further research is in progress.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भागीरथ ग्रामीण विकास बैंक तथा अन्य बैंकों के बारे में शिकायतें ।

5542. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भागीरथ ग्रामीण विकास बैंक और सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक तथा ऐसे ही अन्य बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह की शिकायत मिली हैं कि बैंक कर्मचारियों और सहकारी समितियों की मदद से जाली कागजात



तैयार करके ऋणों को गरीब लोगों के नाम दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कई शिकायतें प्राप्त होने के बाद इस अष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इन गरीब लोगों की जमीन इनके हाथ से न जाने देने और उन्हें ऋण मुक्त करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने यह सूचित किया है कि निरीक्षण के समय उनके अधिकारियों को जब कभी "बेनामी" ऋणों के मामले का पता चलता है तब वे उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिये संबंधित बैंकों को इन मामलों की सूचना देते हैं। जब किसी ऋणकर्ता से विशिष्ट शिकायत मिलती है तब ग्रामीण बैंक सहित सभी बैंकों उपयुक्त स्तर पर उसकी जाँच करते हैं। भागीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक ने कुबरपुर साधन सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड कुबरपुर अटारिया जिला सीतापुर के प्रबंधकवर्ग के खिलाफ अभियोग लगाते हुए तथा कथित "बेनामी" ऋण के एक मामले की सूचना दी है। ग्रामीण बैंक ने जिसने समितिकावित्त पोषण किया है, इस मामले के बारे में जिला स्तर के प्राधिकारियों को रिपोर्ट कर दी है ताकि वे उस पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर सकें।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्टालों पर फलों का रस, चाय और काफी का बहुत अधिक मूल्य लिया जाना।

5543. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका

द्वारा सड़का के किनारों पर निर्मित विभिन्न स्टालों पर बेची जाने वाली फलों का रस, चाय काफी आदि का मूल्य बाजार मूल्य से बहुत अधिक है और क्या नार्थ और साउथ एवेन्यू में स्थित स्टालों पर एक काफी का मूल्य 1 रुपये 25 पैसे है जबकि पालियामेंट हाउस में 50 पैसे है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि ये स्टाल मूल्य सूची प्रदर्शित करे और अधिक मूल्य न लें।

नागरिक पूति मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल)

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा किराए पर दिए गए स्टालों पर फलों के रस तैयार चाय और काफी के मूल्य आम तौर पर दिल्ली के विभिन्न बाजारों में अन्य दुकानों पर लिये जाने वाले मूल्यों के बराबर ही होते हैं। नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में तैयार काफी का एक कप क्रमशः 75 पैसे और 1.25 रु० बेचा जा रहा है जबकि संसद् भवन में तैयार काफी का एक कप 50 पैसे में मिलता है।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में किराए पर दी गई दुकानों में से कुछ दुकानें तैयार चाय तथा काफी की मूल्य सूची प्रदर्शित कर रही, है जबकि कुछ अन्य दुकानें नहीं कर रही हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन से कहा गया है कि वे उन दुकानों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाई करे जो इन वस्तुओं की मूल्य सूची प्रदर्शित नहीं कर रही हैं। तथापि फलों के रस तैयार चाय और तैयार काफी के मूल्य पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

एच० एस० सी० एल० में समयोपरि कार्य

5544. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एच० एस० सी० एल०

बोकारों में स्थानीय होम गाड़ों के स्थान पर आने वाले सेक्योरिटी गाड़ों से प्रतिमास 150 से 200 घंटे तक का समयोपरि कार्य करने के लिए कहा गया है जिससे समयोपरि भत्ते का बिल बेतन बिल से दुगना हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार के 92 होम गाड़ों को जिन्होंने एच0एस0सी0एल0 में 1974 से 1978 तक लगातार सेवा की थी, नोकरी से हटा दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इन 92 होम गाड़ों पर प्रतिमास 30,000 रुपये का खर्च आता था जबकि अब समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में प्रतिमास किया जा रहा खर्च बढ़ कर एक लाख रुपये से अधिक हो गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो गृह मंत्रालय के आदेशों और मितव्ययिता बरतने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इन 92 होम गाड़ों को सेवा में पुनः बहाल करने का विचार है यदि नहीं तो किन कारणों से ?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी)** (क) से (घ) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Modernisation and Renovation Plan of TISCO

5545 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modernisation and renovation plan of TISCO has been hit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Revision of Price of Aluminium

5546. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not arrived at any decision to revise the price of aluminium; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have revised the prices of aluminium of different specifications with effect from 15th July, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

#### राजस्थान में विद्युत करघा उद्योग का कार्य-करण

5547. श्री सतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में किन स्थानों पर विद्युत करघा उद्योग चल रहे हैं ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हथकरघों के लिये नये लाइसेंस जारी करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी** ) : (क) पाली, टोंक, बीकानेर, बुरुह, बाड़मेर जालोर, जोधपुर, सिराही, बांसवाड़ा, नागौर, झुंझनु, बूंदी, कोटा, उदयपुर, सवाई माधोपुर, भीलवाड़, जयपुर तथा अजमेर जनपदों में ।

(ख) सरकार का विचार अर्नाधारित शक्तिचालित करघों को विनियमित करने के अलावा जिसके लिये 31-12-1979 को या उससे पहले वस्तु आयुक्त के कार्यालय में आबदनपत्र प्राप्त हो गये थे, नए शक्ति



चालित करघों के लिये परामिट जारी करना नहीं है।

(ग) हथकरघा उद्योग के संरक्षण के लिये जो ष के बाद सबसे अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करता है, शक्तिचालित करघों को और बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**बिहार शरीफ में रेशम उद्योग का विकास**

5548. श्री वजय कुमार यादव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि बिहार राज्य, के नालंदा जिले में बिहार शरीफ मे रेशमी कपड़े का उत्पादन होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां के रेशम उद्योग का विकास करने का है और यदि हां तो उसका ब्यांरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) तथा (ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

#### Handloom Industry in Kerala

5549. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala State Handloom Joint Action Council, Trivandrum regarding large scale unemployment being faced by the handloom industry in Kerala due to non-availability of cotton yarn to the handloom industry at fair prices i.e. the rates prevailing in 1978; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was the subject of the Calling Attention Motion in Rajya Sabha on 19th June, 1980 and a copy of the statement made by Commerce Minister is enclosed. Since that date, power cuts have been relaxed in Tamil Nadu and other States, and yarn prices are showing a downward trend.

#### Statement

**Statement by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister for Commerce in Rajya Sabha on 19th June, 1980 in regard to the Calling Attention Motion regarding proposed strike by handloom workers of Kerala from June 30, 1980.**

Hon'ble Chairman,

The Government have received a letter dated 30th May, 1980 addressed to the Prime Minister from the Kerala State Handloom Joint Action Council, Trivandrum stating that in the event of Government of India failing to concede to the following two requests, the workers would strike work on 30th June, 1980 and picket all Central Government offices:—

- (i) Cotton hank yarn should be made available to the handloom industry at the rates prevalent in October, 1978; and
- (ii) Uniform minimum wages should be introduced for handloom workers throughout the country.

The prices of yarn have been raising since the later part of 1978. The price ruling at present is, on an average 25% higher than those ruling in October, 1978. During this period, there has also been an increase in costs of production especially on wages and fuel. The situation has been further aggravated by the severe power cuts imposed in some States. However, from April, 1980 there has been some stabilisation in the prices. With relaxation of power cuts expected in July, the prices of yarn are likely to come down. Government are keeping

a close watch on the situation, and have been taking necessary steps to ensure the availability of yarn for the handloom industry. Arrangements have been made with the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to make available 23,000 bales every month in hank form at ex-mill rates to State Handloom Corporations and Apex Societies for further distribution to the weavers and their associations.

Regarding fixation of uniform minimum wages for the whole country, such minimum wages are determined at the State level taking into account the local conditions obtaining in different areas. It would not be feasible to have such a uniform wage fixed for the country in a decentralised industry like handlooms.

### Production of Cheap Cloth

5550. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target for the production of

cheap cloth in the year 1979-80 and the actual production of the same achieved during the year (quarterly):

(b) whether it is a fact that both private as well as public sector textile mills have failed to produce required quantity of such cloth;

(c) the reasons for the failure of the scheme; and

(d) what steps Government have taken/or propose to take to increase the production of cheap cloth in the coming months?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Under the cheap cloth scheme, introduced on a voluntary basis in September 1979, a total quantity of 1000 million sq metres is expected to be produced both by the NTC mills and private sector mills. Target and actual production during the year 1979-80 i.e., from September 1979 to March 1980 is as under:—

(in million metres)

Period	N.T.C. Mills		Private Mills		Total	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
September '79	42.00	16.55	42.00	30.30	84.00	46.85
Oct. December '79	125.00	82.15	125.00	108.99	250.00	191.14
Jan March '80	125.00	80.79	125.00	82.40	250.00	163.00
	292.00	179.49	292.00	221.69	584.00	401.18

Total production of cheap cloth during September, 1979 to March 1980 was of the order of 401.18 million metres as against the target of 584 million metres, and the short-fall is mainly due to power-cuts and load shedding imposed by certain States during this period. Since the scheme is voluntary in nature, no statutory instructions

can be issued to the mills for producing such cloth. However, the National Textile Corporation and the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation have been impressed upon to step up the production of cheap cloth so that the annual target of 1000 million metres is achieved.



कंट्रोल का कपड़ा शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से बेचा जाना

5551. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या शिक्षित व बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने की योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार का विचार कंट्रोल का कपड़ा उचित दर की दुकानों की बजाय शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से बेचने का है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री को कोई ज्ञापन मिला है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उस पर निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ।

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) कंट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन तथा वितरण करने की योजना का उद्देश्य समाज के अरक्षित तथा कमजोर वर्गों, को सहायता पहुंचाना है । राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र के भीतर विभिन्न सहकारी समितियों और उचित दर की दुकानों को कंट्रोल के कपड़े का वितरण करने संबंधी नीति, संबंधित राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र द्वारा तय की जाती है। नीति के तौर पर संबंधित प्राधिकरण शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की उचित दर की सहकारी दुकानों के माध्यम से कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बेच सकता है ?

(ख) जी हां । बिहार से संबंधित एक ज्ञापन मिला था ।

(ग) चूंकि यह मामला बिहार सरकार के क्षेत्र में आता है, अतः राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव की जांच तथा उस पर उचित कार्रवाई, करने का अनुरोध किया गया था ।

### Working of Hindustan Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam

5552. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Hindustan Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam going on according to the schedule and plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the present position of the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Construction of the Vizag Zinc Smelter of Hindustan Zinc Limited started in the last quarter of 1973 and various plants of the Smelter were progressively completed from 1977 onwards. The Zinc Plant was commissioned in March, 1977 and the commercial production started in April, 1977.

### Remittances by Multi-National Corporations from India

5554. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the remittances made by Multi-National Corporations from India under each head, year-wise, from 1970 to 1978;

(b) respective shares of United States, British and West German Multi-Nationals in this total;

(c) whether Government are considering to put a curb on these remittances;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) A statement is attached showing the desired information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) For all approved investments and activities, the policy of the Government is to allow remittance of current earnings, etc. subject to payment of Indian taxes.

Remittances made abroad on account of profits, Dividends, Royalties, Technical Know-how and, Interest Payments by Private Sector, during the period 1968-69 to 1977-78.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Written Answers

JULY 25, 1980

Written Answers

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	U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada	France	Switzer- land	West- Germany	Netherlands	Italy	Japan	USSR	Others	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Profits*</b>												
1968-69	979	277	..	..	4	..	12	..	10	..	14	1296
1969-70	1021	214	5	1	2	..	7	..	3	..	19	1272
1970-71	951	309	2	..	12	..	3	..	12	..	23	1312
1971-72	663	288	1	..	..	..	11	..	16	..	15	994
1972-73	1156	316	4	2	8	..	8	1	35	..	24	1554
1973-74	1004	1100	3	..	..	3	11	26	36	..	8	2191
1974-75	503	194	..	3	..	..	3	..	15	..	1	719
1975-76	1442	565	..	11	..	..	8	..	3	..	7	2036
1976-77	1572	292	..	12	..	..	10	..	10	..	42	1939
1977-78 (Apr-Dec)	543	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	101	802
<b>Dividends*</b>												
1968-69	2215	374	73	10	125	99	46	31	4	..	48	3025



1969-79	.	.	1780	851	32	1	141	96	50	51	7	..	192	3141
1970-71	.	.	2109	1677	88	2	149	104	58	69	11	..	81	4348
1971-72	.	.	2005	1211	94	8	131	137	67	59	9	..	166	3887
1972-73	.	.	2179	912	106	7	20	182	81	38	10	..	192	3908
1973-74	.	.	1753	1251	90	10	113	250	101	26	13	..	144	3751
1974-75	.	.	1047	291	101	2	63	194	17	4	5	..	120	1846
1975-76	.	.	1321	457	82	5	156	312	12	24	5	..	110	2484
1976-77	.	.	2755	1150	107	11	179	311	55	21	53	..	205	4847
1977-78 (Apr-Dec)	.	.	2179	1591	139	11	131	307	749	68	12	..	399	5576
<i>Royalties</i>														
1968-69	.	.	95	239	..	11	15	51	13	12	9	..	33	478
1969-70	.	.	111	276	..	17	48	59	10	9	12	..	38	580
1970-71	.	.	160	171	2	22	44	68	16	6	16	..	18	523
1971-72	.	.	155	206	..	22	28	86	19	15	19	..	36	586
1972-73	.	.	184	337	..	17	40	87	..	2	12	..	54	733
1973-74	.	.	102	208	4	27	51	111	2	..	126	..	90	621
1974-75	.	.	107	242	5	12	34	130	..	..	9	..	307	846
1975-76	.	.	172	423	14	22	99	163	4	2	67	..	81	1049
1976-77	.	.	128	400	9	25	69	192	7	..	39	..	719	1588
1977-78 (Apr-Dec)	73	135	105	105	1	38	56	73	34	..	16	..	1183	1751

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1968-69	323	282	51	48	389	60	39	133	22	66	334	1797
1969-70	275	425	39	71	46	111	43	86	67	118	124	1305
1970-71	237	345	47	124	32	201	51	263	73	80	601	2063
1971-72	220	324	14	82	46	114	43	71	105	170	102	1390
1972-73	130	232	4	51	22	224	18	71	25	128	233	1133
1973-74	156	179	8	133	52	146	11	64	50	497	122	1408
1974-75	195	173	15	109	44	191	11	65	17	305	131	1256
1975-76	275	287	13	170	112	353	315	288	163	71	514	2566
1976-77	431	1464	78	81	111	854	84	131	78	23	445	3780
1977-78 (Apr-Dec)	207	551	179	151	86	517	2	352	81	2	134	2262
<i>Interest Payment by Private Sector</i>												
1968-69	171	194	9	58	6	162	22	2	11	28	610	1273
1969-70	108	169	8	50	8	48	35	1	..	..	501	928
1970-71	321	398	10	15	14	71	28	..	..	..	423	1280
1971-72	317	216	3	10	13	88	22	..	61	..	483	1213
1972-73	364	407	2	7	4	196	14	..	2	..	564	1560
1973-74	329	332	2	11	16	227	25	2	2	..	681	1627
1974-75	2384	270	6	4	70	132	9	1	1	..	793	3670



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1975-76	337	538	—	7	33	245	44	—	1261	2465	
1976-77	320	705	28	56	19	172	10	•	—	2511	
1977-78 (Apr-Dec.).	198	798	42	1	35	75	1	—	—	810	1960

\* In case of oil companies the figures included relate to remittable liabilities and not actual remittances.

**Visit of China by India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry Delegation**

5555. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry Delegation had recently visited China and whether Government had received a report from the Chamber in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to help develop mutually beneficial trade between the two countries?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delegation in its report has concluded that China is keen to develop mutually beneficial trade and industrial cooperation with India.

(c) Delegations are being exchanged to identify possibilities for expansion of trade between the two countries.

**Flying Clubs Functioning in India**

5556. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number, names and location of the existing flying clubs in India;

(b) the number of trainer aircraft owned by each club;

(c) what is the arrangement for testing the airworthiness of the aircraft used by the flying clubs;

(d) whether there are any rules laid down by Government regarding the organisation, functioning and training activities of these flying clubs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and  
(f) whether these rules are strictly complied with by the flying clubs?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) There are 20 Flying Clubs besides 5 Training Institutions managed by State Governments. Their names and locations are given in Annexure I.

(b) The total number of Trainer Aircraft (Pushpak) owned by these Flying Clubs and Institutions is 29 as per details given in Annexure I.

(c) Airworthiness of the aircraft is tested in accordance with the procedures laid down by Director General of Civil Aviation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Each Club has to comply with the following:—

(i) The Club should be registered under Indian Companies Act or Societies Registration Act.

(ii) The Articles of Association are required to be approved by the Civil Aviation Department.

(iii) The Club has to execute a Subsidy Agreement with the Civil Aviation Department.

(iv) The Club should have minimum infrastructure prescribed by the Department in the Subsidy Agreement.

(v) The Club should have on its Managing Committee 1 to 3 nominees of Civil Aviation Department.

(vi) The Flying training activities are to be supervised by Chief Flying Instructor or Instructor Incharge whose appointment should be approved by the Department.



(vii) The Flying activities of the Club are governed by the Rules of the Air & Indian Aircraft Rules.

ner and are subject to audit by Civil Aviation Department and also by the Accountant General's Office.

(viii) The training should be imparted in accordance with the syllabus contained in Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(x) The Flying training activities are subject to inspection by the Inspector of Flying of Civil Aviation Department.

(ix) The accounts should be maintained in the prescribed man-

(f) Yes, Sir.

#### ANNEXURE—I

*List of Civil Flying Clubs/Institutes—Aircrafts available with them.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Club/Institute	Station	No. of Aircrafts
1	Andhra Pradesh Flying Club	Hyderabad	..
2	Assam Flying Club Ltd.	Gauhati	2
3	Amritsar Aviation Club	Amritsar	..
4	Bombay Flying Club	Bombay	..
5	Banasthali Vidyapith Flying & Gliding Club.	Banasthali Vidyapith	1
6	Coimbatore Flying Club.	Coimbatore	2
7	Co-operative Hind Flying Club Ltd.	Lucknow (Branch at a Kanpur and Varanasi)	..
8	Delhi Flying Club Ltd.	New Delhi	1
9	Eastern Madhya Pradesh Flying and Gliding Club.	Raipur	..
10	Gujarat Flying Club.	Baroda (Branch at Surat)	7
11	Hissar Aviation Club	Hissar	..
12	Kerala Flying Club	Trivandrum	3
13	Karnal Aviation Club	Karnal	..
14	Jamshedpur Co-operative Flying Club	Jamshedpur	2
15	Ludhiana Aviation Club	Ludhiana	..
16	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd.	Indore (Branch at Bhopal)	2
17	Madras Flying Club Ltd.	Madras	1
18	Northern India Flying Club	Jullundur Cantt.	3
19	Nagpur Flying Club Ltd.	Nagpur	1
20	Patiala Aviation Club	Patiala	..
21	Bihar Flying Institute.	Patna (Branch at Muzaffarpur)	4
22	Government Aviation Training Institute.	Bhubaneswar	..
23	Rajasthan State Flying School	Jaipur	..
24	Government Flying Training School	Bangalore	..
25	Government Flying Training Institute.	Calcutta	..

**दक्षिण दिल्ली स्थित विज्ञापन एजेंसियों की  
और बाकया प्राय-कर**

**5557. श्री टी० एस० नेगी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण दिल्ली की आनन्द निकेतन नामक कालोनी में काम कर रही कुछ विज्ञापन एजेंसियों पर आय कर की बहुत बड़ी रकम बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच कि इस कालोनी में कार्य कर रही विज्ञापन एजेंसियों ने आय कर बचाने के लिए बहुत घपला किया है और अब भी कर रही है और क्या आय कर अधिकारियों द्वारा 1978 में इस बारे में व्यापक जांच की गई थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आय-कर बचाने के लिए इन तरह का घपला करने वाले तत्वों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करना कब तक संभव होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (घ) आय कर आयुक्त दिल्ली नगर III नई दिल्ली ने जिनके क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण दिल्ली की आनन्द निकेतन कालोनी आती है, रिपोर्ट दी है कि इस कालोनी में उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जिन विज्ञापन एजेंसियों का कर निर्धारण किया गया उनके मामले में कोई आयकर बकाया नहीं है। एक फर्म के मामले में कर निर्धारण कार्यवाही मामले की छान-बीन के बाद, अक्टूबर, 1979 में पूरी हो गई थी। इन मामलों में बखों में जालसाजी करने का कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है। जिन मामलों में कर आवेदन का पता लगेगा, उनमें कानून के अनुसार उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

**Requirement of Bauxite for Korba  
Aluminium Plant of BALCO**

**5558. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what is the annual requirement of Bauxite for the Korba Aluminium Plant of BALCO and the sources from which bauxite is being procured at present and proposed to be obtained in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The annual requirement of 5.5 lakh tonnes of bauxite for the Korba Aluminium Smelter of BALCO is "presently met from Phutkapahar and Amarkantak mines in Madhya Pradesh. A new bauxite mine is proposed to be developed in the Gandhamardan plateau of Orissa to feed the Korba Alumina Plant.

आयात और निर्यात मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

**5559. श्री राम विस्वास पासवान :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयात और निर्यात मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जाति के किसी भी कर्मचारी को पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के उन अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी जिन्हें अंतर्गत पांच वर्षों में पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों को उपयुक्त पदोन्नति देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) मंत्रालय में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की तथा अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?



वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री  
(श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अनु-  
सूचित जाति के जिन अराजपति कर्मचारियों  
को पदोन्नत किया गया उनके नाम निम्नोक्त  
प्रकार हैं :

1. श्री मुक्तिपारमिह, वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक  
के रूप में पदोन्नत।

2. श्री धृष्ण कान सांख्यिकीय अन्वेषक  
ग्रेड-1 के रूप में पदोन्नत।

3. श्री रिछाना सिंह, निम्न श्रेणी  
लिपिक के रूप में पदोन्नत।

4. श्री गीत राम, निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक  
के रूप में पदोन्नत।

5. श्री बेग राज, निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक  
के रूप में पदोन्नत।

6. श्री प्यारा सिंह, रामरामिया,  
जमादार के रूप में पदोन्नत।

7. श्री उमेश सिंह, दफ्तरी के रूप  
में पदोन्नत।

8. श्री सूरजभान, प्रवरण ग्रेड  
चपरासी दफ्तरी के रूप में पदोन्नत।

9. श्री चोहल सिंह, प्रवरण ग्रेड  
चपरासी के रूप में पदोन्नत।

10. श्री सतुल सिंह, प्रवरण ग्रेड  
चपरासी के रूप में पदोन्नत।

11. श्री भल्ल सिंह, दफ्तरी के रूप में  
पदोन्नत।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कार्मिक एवं  
प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा समय समय  
पर दी गई हिदायतों का पालन किया  
जा रहा है।

(घ) क्रमशः 839 और 851

**Proposal to raise margin of Profit on  
all Commodities supplied at Fair  
Price Shops**

5560. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AH-  
MED: Will the Minister of CIVIL  
SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-  
sidering to raise the margin of profit  
on all commodities supplied at Fair  
Price Shops to avoid black-  
marketing;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUP-  
PLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a)  
to (c) There is at present, no propo-  
sal before the Government of India  
for raising the margin of profit on  
distribution of sugar and kerosene oil  
to the licencees of the fair price shops.  
As regards foodgrains, such as rice  
and wheat, the margin of profit to the  
retailer is determined by the respec-  
tive State Governments. The Gov-  
ernment has been considering ways  
and means of increasing turn over and  
income of the licencees of the fair  
price shop outlets and as a measure  
to achieve this end it had recommend-  
ed to the State Governments distribu-  
tion of additional commodities, such  
as tea, coffee, match boxes, toilet and  
washing soap, exercise books, postal  
stationery and 'Nirodh' through the  
outlets of public distribution system.

**Foreign Exchange and Gold Reserves,  
Industrial Growth and Growth of Na-  
tional Income**

5561. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) what was the position of (i)  
foreign exchange reserves (ii) gold  
reserves (iii) rate of industrial  
growth (iv) rate of annual growth of  
national income and (v) rate of in-  
crease of per capita income at the  
time the Janata Party came to power:

and also at the time the Janata Government relinquished power; and

(b) what is the corresponding position in all these respects at present?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b) The Janata Party came to power on 24th March, 1977 and relinquished

office on 15th July, 1979. The position regarding (i) foreign exchange reserves (ii) gold reserves (iii) rate of industrial growth (iv) rate of annual growth of national income (v) rate of increase of per capita income at the time when Janata Party came to power and relinquished power, together with latest available corresponding position at present is given in enclosed statements.

### Statement—I

#### Foreign Exchange Reserves and gold Reserves

End of	Foreign Exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) held by the R.B.I.	Gold holdings of the R.B.I. in the issue Department
	(Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)
1	2	3
24-3-1977	2790.57	187.80
15-7-1979	5493.02	219.50
11-7-1980 (Latest available)	4703.31	224.71

\*April 1979—February 1980.

@Anticipated estimates.

#### Rejections of Applications of Harijan Farmers by Nationalised Banks in Bihar

5562. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of nationalised banks in Bihar have rejected the applications of Harijan farmers;

(b) whether the Ali Ahmed Commission inquiring into the bungling in the Bihar State Land Development Bank has been disbanded; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) No separate data regarding the number of rejected applications belonging to

Harijan farmers are maintained. However, as at March 1979 (the latest available) 24584 members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State of Bihar had received agricultural advances from the public sector banks and the total agricultural advances in their accounts were Rs. 106.13 lakhs.

(b) and (c) Government of Bihar have intimated that the Ali Ahmed Commission has been scrapped as the term of Commission had expired.

#### Central Grants Surrendered by Bihar State Government

5563. **SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Central grants surrendered by the Bihar State Government year-wise during the last



five years;

(b) the Department-wise break-up of these grants; and

(c) the circumstances in which the grants were surrendered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Export and Import of essential Commodities

5564. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names, quantity and value of essential commodities Exported/Imported during the last six months along with the names of the countries; and

(b) what is the latest policy of Government regarding the import and export of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Essential food items of mass consumption exported during the last 6 months include rice, Fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, HPS Groundnut and meat; and those imported include oil, seeds, pulses. The quantity and value of these items exported/imported will be published in the 'Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India', a copy of which is placed in the Library of the Parliament House.

(b) The policy of the Government regarding export and import of such commodities is decided from time to time after taking into account various factors such as domestic production, availability, prices, in the country as well as in the international market.

### Allotment of Steel to Cochin Stockyard in Kerala

5565. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel usually allotted to Cochin Stockyard in Kerala; and

(b) what is the percentage of allotment compared to the total despatch to different stockyards?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Steel despatches to Stockyards are not based on any "allotments" but on the requirements of the region as well as availability of the different categories required. The percentage of despatches to Cochin Stockyard as compared with despatches to all Stockyards of SAIL put together has been as follows:

Period	Percentage
1977-78	0.9
1978-79	1.5
1979-80	1.5
1980-81	2.0
(April-June, '80)	

### Money needed for Visakhapatnam steel plant

5566. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the money needed for the steel plant of Visakhapatnam upto 1982-83; and

(b) the indication of the expenditure for the above project during Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) According to the estimates framed at

The time of taking the investment decision on Visakhapatnam Steel Project (VSP), the requirements of funds for the project up to 1982-83 will be around Rs. 700 crores, and about Rs. 1,800 crores during the Sixth Plan period. These figures are likely to undergo some changes after the comprehensive revised detailed project report for VSP is received.

**काश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली के अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे पर स्टालों पर खाने-पीने की वस्तुएं बेचा जाना**

5567. श्री हया राम शास्त्री :  
क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सरकार की जानकारी में है कि काश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली के अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे पर स्टालों पर बेची जाने वाली खानेपीने की वस्तुओं के दाम बाजार के दामों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है कि दिल्ली से बाहर से आने वाले यात्रियों को इन स्टालों पर उचित मूल्य पर खाने पीने की वस्तुएं मिलें ।

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख) अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे पर कुछ मामलों में खाने पीने की वस्तुओं के अधिक मूल्य लेने की सूचनाएं मिली हैं। ऐसे मामलों में यात्रियों को समय की कमी के कारण अधिक मूल्य देना पड़ जाता है। अधिक मूल्यों का कारण कुछ अनधिकृत विक्रेता भी हो सकते हैं, जो बस अड्डे में आ जाते हैं और लाइसेंस शुद्धा दुकानदारों को मिली भगत से यात्रियों से अधिक मूल्य लेते हैं।

(ग) अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे पर खाने पीने की वस्तुओं के दाम अधिक लेने की समस्या को हल करने के लिए अब नीचे दिए गए कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) अब दुकानें लाइसेंस शुल्क के आधार पर केवल 11 महीने की अवधि के लिए अनुबन्ध पर दी जा रही हैं, जिसमें खाने-पीने की वस्तुओं को पूर्व-निर्धारित दरों पर बेने के बारे में शर्तें सूचित की जाती हैं।

(2) अनधिकृत विक्रेताओं को हटाने के लिए अभियान तेज कर दिया गया है।

(3) कुछ राज्य सरकारों को दुकानें रेस्तरां स्थल किराए पर देने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सेवा का रस बेचने के लिए एक दुकान किराए पर दी जा चुकी है।

(4) उन दुकानदारों के लाइसेंस रद्द करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है, जो मूल्य अधिक लेते हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को ब्याज की कम से कम दर पर ऋण दिया जाना

5568. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों से संबंधित लोगों को छोटे तथा घरेलू उद्योगों को चलाने के लिये ब्याज की कम से कम दर पर ऋण देने के लिये कुछ वित्तीय संस्थानों को निर्देश जारी किये हैं ;



(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है तथा उस पर ब्याज की दर क्या लगाई गई है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के इन वर्गों के लोगों द्वारा वर्ष 1979-80 में कुल कितनी राशि के ऋणों के लिये आवेदन किये गये थे; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें पूरा ऋण दे दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई बरोट) : (क) से (घ) दिसम्बर, 1978 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से कहा गया था कि वे छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों तथा अति लघु (टाइनी) क्षेत्रों के लिए, विशिष्ट पिछड़े जिलों में दिये गये तीन वर्ष की अवधि के सावधिक ऋणों पर 9 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से तथा अन्य

क्षेत्रों में 11 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज वसूल करें। यह दरें काश्तकारों, ग्रामीण/वुर्टर उद्योगों आदि को दिये जाने वाले अधिकतम 25,000 रु० की राशि के मिश्रित ऋणों पर भी लागू होती है।

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों सहित पात्र ऋणकर्ताओं को, विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अंतर्गत, 6,500/- रु० तक के मिश्रित ऋण, चार प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से दिये जाते हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत दिये गये ऋणों का 40 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को दिया जाता है।

सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ा रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली में उस रूप में आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते जिस रूप में कि यह मांगे गये हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों तथा विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में दिये गये ऋणों से संबंधित, उपलब्ध आंकड़े नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :—

जून, 1979 के अंतिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋण

	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
बिहार	22975	5568.78
उत्तर प्रदेश	69612	16229.06

सितम्बर, 1979 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अंतर्गत दिये गये ऋण

	ऋणकर्ता खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	
		कुल	जिसमें से अ० जा०/अ०ज०जा० की बकाया
बिहार	167687	867.31	340.97
उत्तर प्रदेश	224035	1677.13	633.40

### **Service Rules for Employees of Regional Rural Banks**

5570. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that no service rules have been framed by Government for the employees of the Regional Rural Banks established under the Regional Rural Banks Act of 1976 and that there is a wide disparity between the salary scales and service conditions of the employees of these banks and those of the nationalised and private sector commercial banks although the former render all the services rendered by the rural branches of commercial banks;

(b) the reasons for the disparity between the service conditions and emoluments of the employees of the Regional Rural Banks and those of the nationalised commercial banks functioning in the rural areas although both render the same kind of banking services; and

(c) when are the service conditions and salary rules of employees of the Regional Rural Banks likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c)  
In terms of section 30 of the Regional  
Rural Banks Act 1976 the Board of  
Directors of a Regional Rural Bank  
may, after consultation with the Spon-  
sor Bank and the Reserve Bank and

with the previous sanction of the  
Central Government, make regulations  
concerning the service conditions of  
its employees. A model draft Staff  
Service Regulations was prepared by  
the Government of India in consulta-  
tion with the Reserve Bank and has  
been circulated to all the Regional  
Rural Banks for being placed before  
their Boards of Directors for adoption  
after the necessary consultations.

The Regional Rural Banks have  
been set up as low cost institutions in  
a rural milieu with limited jurisdiction  
to provide credit to a restricted clien-  
tele in rural areas such as small and  
marginal farmers, agricultural labour-  
ers, artisans and small entrepreneurs.

To distinguish them from the other  
commercial banks with their high cost  
staff and urban bias it has been pro-  
vided in section 17 of the Regional  
Rural Banks Act 1976 that the remu-  
neration of the officers and other em-  
ployees of such banks would be deter-  
mined by the Central Government  
having due regard to the salary struc-  
ture of the employees of the State  
Government (or of a local authority)  
of comparable level and status. More-  
over Regional Rural Banks do not  
provide the variety of banking services  
that are provided by the other com-  
mercial banks in the private or public  
sectors. It will not, therefore, be  
correct to compare the emoluments of  
the employees of the Regional Rural  
Banks with those of the nationalised  
commercial banks.



### Goods Lying in Bonded Warehouses of Customs in Delhi

5571. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much goods are lying in bonded warehouse of Customs in Delhi;

(b) whether smuggled items or imported goods lying there find their way out and certain people used to get large quantities of such goods to sell them in black market; and

(c) if so, what measures have been taken to prevent such things and punish those responsible for pilferage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) The total value of goods lying in Delhi, in the warehouses licensed under Chapter IX of the Customs Act 1962, is about Rs. 3.70 crores. The procedures for the custody, accounting and clearance, on payment of duty, of these goods have been working satisfactorily and there have been no reports of unauthorised removal of these goods. There has, however, recently been one case where some goods, a part of which was suspected to have been cleared from a bonded warehouse for delivery to diplomats, were seized for alleged violation of the Customs law. The total value of the goods seized in this case is about Rs. 72,000. Investigation in the case is in progress.

### Retrenchment Orders in Kudremukh Project

5572. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2500 skilled and unskilled workers at the Kudremukh project under HSCL are facing retrenchment and already the management served retrenchment notice on the workers;

(b) what prevents the HSCL absorbing the workers in permanent category; and

(c) whether HSCL workers of Kudremukh project made any representation before the Government against retrenchment and what is the reaction of Government towards the demand of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Consequent upon the completion of work awarded to HSCL on Kudremukh Project, 281 workers out of a total of 429 are likely to become surplus even after adjusting the remaining on other units/sites. No retrenchment notice has, however, been served on anyone so far.

(b) HSCL is already suffering from an overweight of surplus labour and it is not at all possible, specially in unskilled categories, to increase such burden. HSCL essentially is a construction company. As soon as the work on a particular site is over, the employees engaged thereon become surplus and have to be retrenched if

they cannot be transferred/absorbed at other sites.

(c) No, Sir.

**Target for Tea Production during 1980-81**

5573. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of tea production in the year 1980-81;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to meet the growing domestic demand and retain the share in the world market; and

(c) the percentage of India's share of world tea market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The target for tea production in the year 1980-81 is 585 m. kgs.

(b) In order to meet the growing domestic demand as also to generate sufficient exportable surplus, measures to increase production through intensive cropping practices and by extension planting have been taken. Tea Board operates various incentive schemes to provide financial assistance to tea gardens for this purpose. It is also proposed to bring new areas under tea cultivation in non-traditional States/Union Territories. Steps taken to increase exports include abolition of export duty, reintroduction of the system of refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports, allowing import of tea bagging machinery under OGL, reduction in import duty on tea

bagging machinery and enhancement in the rate of Cash Compensatory Support. In addition, Tea Board's offices abroad continue to undertake various promotional measures for our tea exports.

(c) The average percentage of India's share in the export market for five years ending 1978 is approximately 28%.

**Foreign Money Transaction by a Catholic Priest in Goa**

5574. SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Authorities have unearthed unlawful foreign money transaction by Fr. Protasias Soaves, a Catholic Priest from Goa, amounting to 60 lakhs of rupees;

(b) what is the source of this huge amount;

(c) whether he has been indulging in anti-national activities; and

(d) whether the money has been used for such activities particularly in the North Eastern region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Fr. Protasio Soares, a Catholic Priest, who was then attached to a Society at Pilar, Goa (popularly known as "Pilar Society"), visited U.S.A. twice between 1954 and 1959, for collection of funds for the Society. Out of the funds collected, Fr. Soares was alleged to have secreted away some amounts



for which he was proceeded against by the Superior administration of the Society and removed from the Society. The Enforcement Directorate searched the residential premises of Fr. Soares at Mysore and of his three brothers in Goa on 6-2-1975 and recovered some documents. After making investigations, adjudication proceedings were held, as a result of which the adjudicating officer found Fr. Soares guilty of contravening various provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 as extended to Goa with effect from 11-3-1963, and imposed on him penalties totalling Rs. 60,000 under his order dated 31-7-79. Against this order, an appeal has been filed before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, which is pending decision.

(c) and (d) No information is presently available with the Government to indicate that Fr. Soares is indulging in anti-national activities or that the money collected by Fr. Soares has been used for such activities in North Eastern region.

सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में जूट मिल स्थापित किया जाना

5575. डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला सीतापुर बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है क्योंकि वहां जूट मिल चलाने के लिये कच्चा माल और कम मजदूरी पर मजदूरों की उपलब्धता के बावजूद भी कोई उद्योग नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सीतापुर के पिछड़ेपन और वहां की बेरोज़गारी को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार का विचार वहां जूट मूल खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिसूचित औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों में से एक है। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, जिले में सात बड़े और मध्यम एकक हैं। सीतापुर जिले में पटसन मिलें खोलने के लिये राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Violation by Flying Clubs

5576. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Flying Clubs in the country are mis-using the facilities provided under the Act;

(b) if so, what are the nature of the violations of the Act;

(c) whether the Delhi Flying Club, has been working according to the law; and

(d) if not, whether any action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Credit plan for rural areas of Delhi

5577. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India launched a new

credit plan for the rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi for the period 1980-81; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Yes, Sir. State Bank of India has recently launched the Annual Action Plan for 1980 as part of the overall Credit Plan for the 3 year period 1980-82 for the rural areas of Delhi.

(b) The details of the advances planned under the Annual Action Plan for 1980 are as follows:

Sector	Total loan amount to be advanced or additional limits to be sanctioned during 1980 (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Agriculture	137.27
(ii) Activities allied to agriculture	89.82
(iii) Rural & Cottage Industries	2.77
(iv) Small Scale Industries	60.68
(v) Transport, Trade and Services	87.53

**Amount reinsured by Public Sector General Insurance Corporation**

5578. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of insurance which was reinsured by the Public Sector General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries in every year from 1973 onwards;

(b) how much general insurance business was reinsured through brokers/agents and how much Commission was paid to them every year; and

(c) how much general insurance business was directly reinsured by the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries in foreign market?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (c) Reinsurance premiums placed by the GIC and its subsidiaries out of India.

(In crores of Rupees)

Year	Total Amount	Amount through Brokers/ Agents	Amount placed directly
1973	24.3	14.4	9.9
1974	36.5	23.0	13.5
1975	41.9	25.2	16.7
1976	54.0	32.2	21.8
1977	60.2	37.3	22.9
1978	60.8	38.9	21.9
1979	70.7	42.7	28.0

No commission or brokerage is paid by Indian insurance companies for reinsurance placed through brokers because such payments are made by the accepting foreign companies.

**Stock of iron ore lying for export with MMTC**

5579. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much stock of iron ore for export has been lying with MMTC at present and since when;

(b) the reasons of holding large stock;



(c) reasons for stocking it and not shifting it to Paradip port in eastern sector; and

(d) whether MMTC has initiated any talks with the Chinese to Export iron ore; if so, the details of such offer and which other countries have been approached?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As on 1-7-1980, MMTC was holding iron ore stocks of 24 lakh tonnes at various ports and 23 lakhs tonnes at different Railway sidings. The stocks have been held for periods varying between one to three years.

(b) Due to recession in the world steel industry till last year, there has been lesser yearly off-take by the foreign buyers. Iron ore exports are now showing signs of buoyancy.

(c) Inadequate supply of wagons by the Railway during last two years for movement of iron ore from Barajamda sector to Paradeep has led to stocks accumulating in the Barajamda sector.

(d) During 1978-79 and 1979-80, MMTC exported 54,000 and 65,000 tonnes of iron ore to China. For the future, no contract has so far been finalised. Apart from the traditional buyers of Indian iron ore, MMTC has recently concluded contracts with USSR, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, and Malaysia.

#### **Export of finished goods through Mica Trading Corporation**

5580. SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Will the Minister of COM-

MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mica Trading Corporation was constituted mainly to do processing, manufacturing and finishing of Mica;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mica Trading Corporation except some export work has not taken up any other work for which it was established;

(c) whether it is a fact that Mica trading Corporation exports Mica only on the orders received from private Mica exporters for the share it received as a result of canalisation and do not obtain export orders of its own; and

(d) did Government consider the desirability of processing and finishing through Mica Trading Corporation and export only finished goods instead of raw-Mica?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. MITCO was set up primarily as a trading organisation to prevent exploitation of weaker sections engaged in mica production and to organise their participation in the export trade, ensure price stability, and to enhance the export of fabricated mica. MITCO has, however, set up a fabrication factory and a dry ground mica powder plant.

(b) No, Sir. MITCO has, in addition to export work, taken up a number of projects to set up mica-based industries.

(c) No, Sir. MITCO also receives direct orders for mica export.

(d) Only processed and fabricated mica is being exported. Crude Mica is not exported.

### Export of Coarse Foodgrains

5581. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow export of coarse foodgrains to foreign countries;

(b) whether no limit has been put on the quantity to be exported;

(c) whether seven agencies have already been given clearance to export coarse rice; and

(d) if so, what are the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, only Rice and Barley.

(b) Exports of both barley and non basmati rice (including coarse rice) is allowed within a limited ceiling.

(c) and (d) As per public Notice No. 33/ETC/(PM)/80 permission has been given to the seven agencies to export non-basmati rice including coarse rice. They are (i) FCI; (ii) NAFED; (iii) STC; (iv) Andhra Pradesh, STC; (v) HAFED; (vi) PUNSUP; (vii) Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies corporation.

#### Barley:

The total production in the country is about 21.21 lakh tonnes. It has been decided to permit exports within a limited ceiling through STC and NAFED who are expected to regulate the exports so as not to have any adverse repercussions on the internal price in the country.

#### Rice:

The production of rice in the country as well as its stock with the public agencies have been steadily increasing. Government has, therefore, permitted export of non-basmati rice (Superfine/Fine/Coarse) within a limited ceiling through the above mentioned seven agencies. For Superfine/Fine varieties of rice Minimum Export Price of Rs. 2750/- per MT. has been fixed

स्वर्णकारों की ओर बकाया पुनर्वास ऋण को माफ करना

5582. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तमिलनाडु सरकार को सलाह दी है कि स्वर्णकारों की ओर बकाया 3 करोड़ रुपये के पुनर्वास ऋण को माफ कर दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी यही नीति अपनाई जा रही है और इस बारे में ब्योरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बारोट) : (क) तथा (ख) इन कर्जों की वापसी अदायगी करने में अपनी असमर्थता जतलाने के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न स्वर्णकार संघों से मिले अभ्यावेदनो तथा इन कर्जों की वसूलियां करने में कुछेक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई कठिनाइयों के परिणामतः, भारत सरकार ने जून, 1978 में यह निर्णय दिया कि राज्य सरकारें और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार, स्वर्णकारों से माप्य पुनर्वास कर्जों की बकाया रकमों को सामान्य रूप से बट्टे-खाते में डालने के आदेश दें और भारत सरकार इसके बदले में, राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को इस प्रयोजन से दिये गये कर्जों की बकाया रकमों को बट्टे खाते में डाल देगी।

तमिलनाडु सरकार से हाल ही में मिली सूचना से पता चलता है कि उन्होंने 2.13 करोड़ रुपये की रकम बट्टे-खाते में डाल दी है, जो 1-4-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार स्वर्णकारों से प्राप्त पुनर्वास कर्जों की बकाया रकम थी, जो वसूली योग्य नहीं रह गयी थी।



**Shortage of Notarial Stamp Papers**

@5583. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of notarial stamp papers in the country;

(b) whether on account of shortage of notarial stamp papers people in need of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 stamp papers are forced to buy stamp papers of Rs. 10 denomination to execute their deeds; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The Notarial stamps are printed only in three denominations viz. 50 P. Re. 1 and Rs. 2 and not in Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. The overall supply position of Notarial stamps since 1-4-1980 in relation to the Indent for 1980-81 received by the India Security Press, Nasik Road is indicated below:—

Denomination	Quantity demanded for 1980-81	Quantity supplied from 1-4-80
50 P.	5437 Sheets	3490 Sheets
Re. 1/-	5572 Sheets	3130 Sheets
Rs. 2/-	6122 Sheets	2110 Sheets

It will be seen, therefore, that the overall supply position is all right though in some areas there may be short supply.

(c) Supplies from India Security Press, Nasik are rushed to wherever any shortage is reported.

**Representation from Kozhikode Taluk Beedi Workers Union**

5584. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation dated the 4th March, 1980 from the General Secretary, Kozhikode Taluk Beedi Workers Union, Kozhikode, Kerala;

(b) if so, what demands were made in the representation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Workers Union had requested for—

(i) complete withdrawal of excise duty levied on branded beedis;

(ii) imposition of an "allowable minimum tax" on the beedi industry, only on the tobacco, exempting beedis from the levy of excise duty.

(c) Government have not accepted the demands made in the representation.

**Implementation of COFEPOSA**

5585. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for effective implementation of COFEPOSA, 1974 to curb the activities of smugglers;

(b) how many people have been detained under the provisions of the said Act in each State in each quarter during the last three years; and

(c) the number of persons who have been convicted in each of the quarters during the aforesaid period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As part of 20-point programme, Government have intensified anti-smuggling measures including detention of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers under the COFEPOSA Act. Suitable instructions have also been issued to the Customs Authorities.

(b) and (c) The statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statements

Part (b) Statement showing the number of persons detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 by the Central Government and the various State Governments in each quarter during the last three years, i.e. from 1st July 1977 to 30th June, 1980.

Period	Written Answers										JULY 25, 1980										Written Answers										132																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Central Government	Bihar	Delhi	Gujarat	Goa, Daman & Diu	Jammu & Kashmir	Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra	Manipur	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	U. P.	West Bengal	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												



**Statement**

Number of persons convicted by the courts of law under the Customs Act, 1962 in each of the quarters during the last three years i.e. from July, 1977 to June, 1980.

Period	No. of persons convicted under Customs Act, 1962
July 1977 to September, 1977	270
October 1977 to December 1977	222
January 1978 to March 1978	212
April 1978 to June 1978	221
July 1978 to September 1978	352
October 1978 to December 1978	220
January 1979 to March 1979	261
April 1979 to June 1979	336
July 1979 to September 1979	298
October 1979 to December 1979	191
January 1980 to March 1980	249
April 1980 to June 1980	158*

\*This figure is provisional.

**Reduction in share holdings of Hindustan Lever Ltd. under FERA**

5586. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Lever Limited have reduced their share-holding to 40 per cent as per requirements of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act (FERA);

(b) if so, since when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter to ensure compliance with the provisions of FERA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India had issued a final directive to M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. requiring the company to reduce the non-resident interest to 40 per cent in two stages, the first stage to be effected by end of December, 1979 to 51 per cent; and the second stage of reduction to 40 per cent by 30th June 1980. The company has already taken action to reduce the non-resident equity to 51 per cent by the due date. However, in regard to further dilution, the company has submitted a representation making certain claims regarding their eligibility to retain non-resident equity at 51 per cent as provided by the FERA guidelines in certain circumstances. The tenability of these claims is under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

**Setting up Composite Textile Mills**

5587. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All-India Exporters' Chamber (AIEC) has proposed the setting up of five composite textile mills to give a boost to exports;

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposal; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) In a Memorandum, All India Exporters' Chamber have drawn attention to the need for setting up more capacity for catering to export requirements. The Chamber has proposed setting up of 5 units of 2500 looms and 1 lakh spindles together with supporting and finishing machinery for this purpose. Current policy of Government does not permit expansion of weaving capacity in the organised sector. These and other

aspects of Textile policy are under review.

### Diamond Trade

5588. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diamond trade is in jitters following report that as many as nine Japanese firms dealing in gems have suddenly collapsed and have been declared insolvent by the courts in that country; and

(b) the steps which Government propose to take to explore other alternative markets and buyers to obviate loss of precious foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) There are reports that nine Japanese firms, dealing in gems have been declared insolvent. This has, however, not affected Indian diamond trade to any appreciable extent so far.

### Visit of an Indian trade team to USSR

5589. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian trade team visited USSR early this month; if so, its composition;

(b) whether during this visit they drew up any long-term trade agreement between the two countries for 1981—85;

(c) if so, the broad details of the agreement drawn up;

(d) whether these agreements also covered commodity plans for these five years; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

The composition of the delegation was as follows:—

1. Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce—Leader.
2. Shri D. K. Chatterjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).
3. Shri S. Katharaman, Managing Director, Marketing Division, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
4. Shri C. I. Sivasubramanian, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

(b) to (e) The delegation visited the USSR in the first week of July for discussion relating to the finalisation of the Trade Agreement and the Trade Protocol for the years 1981—85. There are many matters which still remain to be discussed. The Agreement and the connected documents are expected to be signed at Ministerial level later this year.

Since the negotiations are still continuing, it is not possible to give the details thereof until the agreement has been signed.



**Supply of Essential Commodities to Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura etc.**

5590. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise provision of quotas of essential commodities of rice, sugar, mustard oil, salt supplied from January to June 1980 to Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that the reasons for non-movement of essential commodities supply to Mizoram in Assam agitation from Jan—June 80;

(c) if so, quantities of essential commodities earmarked for Mizoram which have been unmoved till to-date; and

(d) if not, action to speed up supply of these essential items to these States?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):

(a) A statement indicating allotments made from January to June,

1980 is attached. No mustard oil is being allotted by the Government of India. Allotment of imported oil to Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland is indicated in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, the disturbed conditions in Assam have affected the smooth flow of essential commodities through the region. During January to June, 1980, as against the allotment of 35.5 thousand tonnes of rice to Mizoram, the supplies from the Central pool were 14.5 thousand tonnes. Similarly, as against an allotment of 1,116.2 tonnes of levy sugar quantity supplied to the State Government was 871 tonnes.

(d) Close liaison with the Railways is being maintained to expedite movement of foodgrains on Government account to the States in the North-Eastern Region to the target level of 1 lakh tonnes per month and the position is being kept under constant watch.

**Statement**

*Allotment of Rice, Sugar and Salt from January to June, 1980 to Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

**RICE**

(In 000 tonnes)

Month	Mizoram	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Nagaland
January, 80	6.3	1.0	8.0	7.0	3.0	6.0
February, 80	7.2	1.5	8.0	8.0	3.0	6.0
March, 80	5.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	1.39	3.0
April, 80	5.0	3.0	7.0	4.0	1.69	3.0
May, 80	6.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	1.8	4.0
June, 80	6.0	4.0	12.0	4.0	1.8	4.0
	35.5	16.5	47.0	31.0	12.98	26.0

## SUGAR

The monthly quantity of levy sugar allotted from January, 1980 to June, 1980 to Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland.

(in tonnes)

Mizoram	*	*	*	*	*	171
Manipur	*	*	*	*	*	524
Tripura	*	*	*	*	*	759
Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	493
Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	228
Nagaland	*	*	*	*	*	340

While in the case of Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh, the lifting of sugar from factories is arranged by food Corporation of India and in case of the remaining three States viz. Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland, the lifting of sugar is arranged by the State Government concerned.

## SALT

(In 000 tonnes)

States	Monthly quota	Quota from Jan, to June, 80.
Mizoram	0.22	1.35
Manipur	0.7	4.25
Tripura	1.11	6.66
Meghalaya	0.64	3.84
Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	1.85
Nagaland	0.35	2.10





शाहबाद इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट के स्वामित्व वाली चूना पत्थर की खानों का बन्द होना

5591. श्री रामाधत्तार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के रोहतास जिले के नौहाटा ब्लाक में बर्फ और भुलवा में शाहबाद में इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट के स्वामित्व में चूना-पत्थर की खानें 1971 से बन्द पड़ी हुई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन खानों के लगभग 1 हजार श्रमिकों को भूखमरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन खानों को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन खानों को पुनः चालू करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) बिहार के रोहतास जिले के नौहाटा प्रखंड में वेड़की और भुलवा ग्राम में शाहबाद इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रेडर्स लिमिटेड के स्वामित्व वाली चूना-पत्थर की खान 1 जून, 1971 से बन्द है और तब से केवल अप्रैल-जून, 1975 के दौरान 1673 टन स्टाक को उठाने के अलावा, उसे चालू पुनः नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) वहां कार्यरत दैनिक मजदूरों की अधिकतम संख्या नवम्बर, 1969 को 170 से अधिक कभी नहीं रही ।

(ग) खान को वर्षों ऋतु के कारण 1-6-1971 से अस्थायी रूप से बन्द

किया गया था लेकिन उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित अवधि के अलावा, उसे पुनः चालू नहीं किया गया ।

(घ) और (ङ) केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से नहीं मिला है ।

#### India's access to EEC

5592. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is fast losing its access to the European Economic Community;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Premia realised by Life Insurance Corporation from Punjab

5593. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of premia realised by the Life Insurance Corporation from Punjab through its branches located in that State during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) how much investment was made in that State by the Life Insurance Corporation during these years; and

(c) whether any norms have been laid down for investment in the State *pro rata* to the premia realised from that State if so, what and if not, reasons therefor?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (c) Despite wide variation in the investment opportunities obtaining in different States, the Life Insurance Corporation of India endeavours to achieve as much geographical diversification of its investments as is practicable and consistent with the interests of policy-holders, and makes efforts to ensure that a fair proportion of the premium income from a State is invested in that State.

The premium income realised by the LIC from Punjab and the investments made by it in the State during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as under:—

(In crores of Rupees)

Year	Premium income	Investments
1978-79	27.43	18.61
1979-80		21.06

\*Figures not available as the accounts for 1979-80 have not yet been finalised.

While the premium income realised in Punjab during 1978-79 was 3.57 per cent of the premiums collected in all States, Investments made in Punjab during that year work out to 4.37 per cent of the total investments made in the States.

### Progress of General Insurance

5594. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated the progress of the General Insurance in this country;

(b) if so, the names of the companies which are engaged in general insurance;

(c) the names of the items which are covered by general insurance;

(d) whether it is proposed to bring more items under the general insurance; and

(e) if so, the names of these items?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) General insurance industry has made steady progress since its nationalisation in 1973. Total gross premium in India increased from Rs. 184 crores in 1973 to Rs. 390 crores in 1979, representing an average rate of growth of about 13 per cent per annum. The gross profits increased from Rs. 35 crores in 1973 to Rs. 92 crores in 1979, representing an average rate of growth of nearly 17 per cent.

(b) The GIC and its following four subsidiaries are transacting general insurance business in India:—

(i) National Insurance Co. Ltd. Calcutta.

(ii) New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(iii) Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd., New Delhi.

(iv) United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Madras.

Besides, the above, some State Governments and other bodies are also transacting general insurance business in a restricted way, as allowed under section 36 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

(c) General Insurance Business can be broadly classified into Fire, Marine (Cargo), Marine (Hull) and Miscellaneous classes of insurance business.

Miscellaneous insurance business comprises a number of sub-classes covering risks against fortuitous events and occurrences. An illustrative list of Miscellaneous classes of insurance business is annexed.

(d) and (e) GIC and its subsidiaries can consider, on request, issue of specially designed policies to meet specific requirements of any client.

### ANNEXURE

#### ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF SUB-CLASSES OF MISECELLANEOUS INSURANCE BUSINESS

1. Accompanied baggage/Luggage/ Travellers' baggage
2. All Risks
3. Aviation
4. Combined Fire and Burglary (Residential Building)
5. Burglary (Business Premises)
6. Insurance of Money
7. Credit and Solvency
8. Fidelity Guarantee (Commercial Guarantee)
9. Golfers'
10. Livestock
11. Motor Vehicles
12. Pedal Cycle
13. Personal Accident
14. Plate Glass
15. Third Party/Public Liability
16. Workmen's Compensation/Employers' Liability
17. Television Installation
18. Cycle Rickshaws
19. Sporting Gun
20. Agricultural Pumping Set
21. Janata Personal Accident
22. Package
23. Personal Liability
24. Professional Indemnity
25. Public Liability (Liquified Petroleum/Cooking Gas plus Gas Agents)
26. Signs
27. Doctors' Indemnity
28. Lifts
29. Personal Accident (for school children)
30. Medical Benefits

31. Petrol Pump
32. Traders' Combined
33. Jewellers' Block
34. Bankers' Blanket
35. Blood Stock
36. Boiler Insurance
37. Machinery Breakdown Insurance
38. Loss of Profits (Machinery) Insurance
39. Deterioration of Stock Insurance following Machinery Breakdown and failure of Electricity Supply.
40. Insurance of Machinery During Erection
41. Contractors' All Risks' Insurance
42. Crop Insurance.

#### Development of Tourist Spots in Bilaspur and Kangra Distt. of H.P.

5595. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tourist Development Corporation propose to exploit the possibilities of developing tourists spots around Gobindsagar and Pong Dam Lake in Bilaspur and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Due to constraint on resources and other priorities presently, ITDC does not envisage any proposal of developing tourist spots around Gobinsagar and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh.



### Rise in wholesale price

5596. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the week from 23rd June, 1980 to 28th June, 1980 fuel, power, light and lubricants rose by 10.6 percent, the manufactured food products advanced by 0.6 per cent and the wholesale prices have exceeded the 20 percent mark in 12 months; and

(b) reasons for the same and the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Between June 21 and June 28, 1980, the Wholesale Price-Index (1970-71=100) for Fuel Power, Light and Lubricants rose by 4.4 per cent and for manufactured food products by 3.7 per cent. The General Index of Wholesale Prices at 249.9 during the week ended June 28, 1980 was higher by 22.4 per cent compared with that of a year ago.

(b) The reason for the rise in the Index for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants during the week ended 28.6.1980 was the upward adjustment in the administered prices of furnace oil. The Index for Manufactured Food Products rose during the same week mainly because of the increase in the prices of sugar, khandsari and gur by 5.4 per cent. Prices of this group particularly that of gur have been under pressure because of constrained supplies and seasonal factors.

The rise of 22.4 per cent in the General Index of Wholesale Prices over the 12 months ended 28-6-1980, is the continuation of the inflationary pressures in the economy which had built up during 1979-80. Widespread drought in 1979-80 resulting in fall in agricultural production, set-back

in industrial production, infrastructural constraints, excess liquidity in the system and anti-social activities such as hoarding and profiteering are the main causes of the continuing high annual rate of inflation.

The Government has already taken a number of anti-inflationary steps as discussed in the Economic Survey 1979-80 which was presented to Parliament on 13th June, 1980. The Price situation is being kept under constant watch and further measures will be taken as and when necessary in the light of the emerging trends.

### News-item captioned "Despite Excise cut-consumer goods prices up"

5597. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Despite excise cut-consumer goods prices up" published in the *Economic Times* (New Delhi edition) of 26th June, 1980; and

(b) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure that the market prices of consumer goods do not go up for which excise duty in the budget has either been abolished or reduced?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): On the basis of the information received in the Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry, the wholesale prices of some consumer goods, for which the excise duty has been abolished or reduced in the Union Budget 1980-81, have been reduced in the post-Budget period. For some other items information about post-Budget prices is awaited by that office. The concerned manufacturers and their associations have been requested to take immediate steps to reduce prices of the commodities for which excise concessions have been given.

### Aluminium Plant in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

5598. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether budget provision has been made for East Coast aluminium plant in the current financial year by the Government of India;

(b) if so, where the aluminium plant will be located and the funds placed for; and

(c) funds provided for aluminium plant in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual sites where the alumina/aluminium plants will be located and the funds to be sanctioned will be decided at the time of taking investment decisions on the projects.

(c) Budget provisions for East Coast Alumina/Aluminium Projects in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are as below:

1979-80	Rs. 2.05 crores.
1980-81	Rs. 10.00 crores.

### Deposits in Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas of Maharashtra

5599. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of deposits collected by nationalised banks in rural areas of Maharashtra and what is the total advances made in the same area by these banks during the period 1st July, 1979 to 30th June, 1980; and

(b) what is the total amount of advances made by nationalised banks

to large, medium and small scale industries in Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Information for a date later than June, 1979 has not yet become available. As at the end of June, 1979, the population groupwise distribution of the deposits and advances of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in Maharashtra were as follows:

Category of branches	Deposits	Advances
	(Rs. crores)	
Rural	161.10	122.21
Semi-urban	512.87	256.68
Urban-Metropolitan/ Port towns	4924.61	3911.54
Total	5618.58	4290.43

(b) Information regarding the Sectoral Classification of bank credit Statewise is available upto December 1977. As on that date the Scheduled Commercial Banks had advanced Rs. 1931.5 crores to Industry Sector of which Rs. 364.2 crores were to Small Scale Industries.

### Permission to Air Hostesses to marry while in Service

5600. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Hostesses are allowed to marry during their tenure of office;

(b) if so, the number of Air Hostesses who have sought permission to marry during the last five financial years;



- (c) the number of cases in which  
 (1) permission was granted; and  
 (2) permission not granted; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air Hostesses in the service of Air India and Indian Airlines are allowed to marry on completion of 4 years of service with effect from 16-1-1979. Since then following number of air hostesses sought permission to marry:—

Air-India • —41

Indian Airlines—25.

(c) and (d) All the air hostesses except one of Air India were granted permission to marry. The reason for not granting permission to one air hostess of Air India was that she had not completed the requisite 4 years of service.

**Non-availability of Standard Cloth and its Varieties at Entice Showrooms**

5601. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Office of the Textile Corporation of India in Madras from the Bureau for Parliamentary Work, Madras about the non-availability of standard cloth and its varieties at Entice Showrooms during 1979;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to supply to consumers these controlled varieties of cloth?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The distribution of controlled cloth for sale is handled

by the National Consumers Cooperative Federation on the basis of the quota allocated by the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, for various States. The Marketing Division of the National Textile Corporation Ltd. Marketing Division of the National Textile Corporation Ltd. gets a normal percentage of quota of the controlled cloth (i.e 5 per cent to 7 per cent) produced by the textile units under N.T.C. for sale through its retail outlets. The decision to modify the quota of controlled cloth rests with the State Government. Lesser quantum of distribution through NTC outlets does not in any way affect the total quantity of controlled cloth available for distribution in the concerned State.

**Loan given by Central Bank of India to weaker sections in Samastipur**

5602. **SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India is a lead bank of Samastipur District (Bihar);

(b) the number of persons belonging to weaker sections given loan in Samastipur District by the said bank during the year 1979-80 under D.A.I. for the purchase of milch-cattle under Integrated Area Development Scheme (Branch-wise); and

(c) if no loan has been given, the reasons and whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter with a view to fixing responsibility?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Worker engaged in Bokaro Steel Ltd.**

5603. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of contractor workers; names of the contractors and the type of work they are doing under Bokaro Steel Ltd.—facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that many jobs of perennial nature have been kept under contractors, if so, reason thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that no payment of the contractor workers takes place at the office of the BSL or supervised by the officer as required by law;

(d) whether the BSL officers are in league with the contractors; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Export of Fish**

5604. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased

to state:

(a) the total quantity of fish varieties exported from this country during the last five financial years;

(b) the details thereof country-wise;

(c) the value for which these were exported;

(d) the amount of foreign currency earned on this account country-wise; and

(e) the details of (1) private parties, (2) firms and (3) State owned Corporations in Fish trading which exported fish and their earnings during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d) A statement giving countrywise details about quantity, value etc of fish exported from the country during the last five Financial years is attached.

(e) The Exporters of Marine Products are grouped into two major categories namely Public Sector Undertakings and others. The Public Sector Undertakings cover all the state owned Corporations and Departments while others include sole proprietorship firms, partnership firms, Private Limited Companies, Public Limited Companies and Co-operatives etc. The details of exports by them are given below:—

Year					Number of Public Sector Undertaking	Others	Total
1976-77	*	*	*	*	5	590	595
1977-78	*	*	*	*	6	602	608
1978-79	*	*	*	*	7	624	631
1979-80	*	*	*	*	5	572	577



*Export earnings by Public Sector Undertaking and others*

Q: Quantity in Tonnes      V: Value in Rs. lakhs

Year							Public Sector Undertaking	Others	Total
1975-76	.	.	.	.	.	.	Q 399 V 65.88	54064 12387.04	54463 12452.92
1976-77	.	.	.	.	.	.	Q 2319 V 76.00	64431 18535.70	67750 18911.70
1977-78	.	.	.	.	.	.	Q 2788 V 301.61	63179 17793.44	65957 18095.05
1978-79	.	.	.	.	.	.	Q 5549 V 534.96	31345 22927.31	86394 23462.27
1979-80	.	.	.	.	.	.	Q 3469 V 294.00	82932 24588.40	86401 24882.40

Statement

Q: Quantity in Tonnes      V: Value in Rs. Lakhs

Country				1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
1				2	3	4	5	6
1. Algeria	.	.	Q V	23 3.41	12 2.84	— —	— —	— —
2. Australia	.	.	Q V	472 216.07	483 144.77	420 157.16	942 270.99	1085 242.21
3. Abudhabi	.	.	Q V	— —	— —	— —	11 2.14	7 0.44
4. Belgium	.	.	Q V	642 193.53	331 88.76	762 121.53	354 98.81	104 80.65
5. Bahrain	.	.	Q V	209 4.42	72 3.74	162 11.80	170 21.66	172 0.52
6. Canada	.	.	Q V	26 5.97	2 0.45	5 1.49	13 5.08	3 0.79
7. Cyprus	.	.	Q V	— —	1 0.33	— —	— —	Nil 0.17
8. Doha	.	.	Q V	Neg. 0.08	69 2.61	6 0.34	7 0.36	— —
9. Dubai	.	.	Q V	— —	— —	14 1.87	— —	— —
10. Denmark	.	.	Q V	— —	45 14.37	149 30.19	3 0.96	246 47.46

			2	3	4	5	6
11. Czechoslovakia	Q	—	5	—	—	—	—
	V	—	2.42	—	—	—	—
12. Ethiopia	Q	—	—	—	122	—	—
	V	—	—	—	1.95	—	—
13. France	Q	2985	5995	2432	3561	1583	—
	V	713.11	1221.26	615.45	815.99	370.78	—
14. Hongkong	Q	196	512	783	762	180	—
	V	86.75	183.95	105.89	104.69	28.96	—
15. Hungary	Q	8	—	—	—	—	—
	V	6.01	—	—	—	—	—
16. Iraq	Q	203.8	21	—	8	61	—
	V	15.34	7.08	—	8.22	1.82	—
17. Iran	Q	165	100	695	261	—	—
	V	5.93	0.25	14.83	10.82	—	—
18. Ireland	Q	4	—	—	—	—	—
	V	1.84	—	—	—	—	—
19. Italy	Q	212	49	548	261	—	—
	V	23.20	14.48	31.70	5.24	9.31	—
20. Ivory Coast	Q	5	13	Neg.	0.6	—	—
	V	0.26	0.57	0.02	0.01	—	—
21. Japan	Q	36978	35419	28730	28318	28312	—
	V	16916.29	16312.76	11066.66	11969.65	8079.88	—
22. Jordan	Q	—	—	—	5	—	—
	V	—	—	—	0.54	—	—
23. Kuwait	Q	4023	3283	2218	2271	365	—
	V	633.25	342.73	212.86	217.01	21.38	—
24. Kenya	Q	—	1	5	—	100	—
	V	—	0.20	0.87	—	1.40	—
25. Lesthorep	Q	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V	—	—	—	0.10	—	—
26. Muscat	Q	19	30	Neg.	1	26	—
	V	1.96	1.60	0.04	0.13	0.81	—
27. Malasia	Q	3	32	100	2	7	—
	V	0.54	9.99	1.91	0.65	1.00	—
28. Mauritius	Q	55	509	15	551	232	—
	V	5.24	44.77	9.10	30.29	13.87	—
29. Mosambique	Q	—	—	—	—	17	—
	V	—	—	—	—	2.79	—



	1	2	3	4	5	6
30. Nepal	Q V	12 1.23	27 2.98	23 3.26	28 5.55	15 2.19
31. Netherlands	Q V	2951 874.16	1441 326.10	715 173.96	76 20.32	84 16.70
32. Newzealand	Q V	4 1.41	12 1.64	4 0.98	2 0.29	13 3.25
33. Nigeria	Q V	50 1.49	20 0.64			
34. Norway	Q V				Neg. 0.02	0.07
35. Oman	Q V	51 0.78				
36. Qatar	Q V		71 0.87	2 0.32	3 0.19	10 0.37
37. Singapore	Q V	456 201.48	2013 112.16	305 175.82	566 118.02	581 114.60
38. Spain	Q V	533 67.74	192 28.74	138 12.64	62 16.84	224 43.25
39. Sri Lanka	Q V	3194 133.37	6405 303.70	4180 222.24	4612 168.05	2081 52.63
40. Saudi Arabia	Q V	338 5.12	106 2.44	454 49.79	1 0.09	3 0.53
41. Switzerland	Q V	45 5.12	1 0.17	4 1.28	11 3.40	4 1.23
42. Sweden	Q V	Neg. 0.09	8 1.45			429 65.51
43. Sharjah	Q V				1 0.02	
44. Thailand	Q V	17628 552.57	10963 424.93	98 2.72	1 0.13	
45. Trucia	Q V				13 0.38	
46. Tanzania	Q V		1075 30.65			
47. Taiwan	Q V		9 2.78	148 3.58	855 20.38	0.05
48. Toman	Q V		7 4.50	2 2.05		Neg. 0.09
49. T Coast	Q V		Neg. 0.22	4 0.40	21 2.02	2 0.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	
50. U.K.	Q V	1844 666.11	2429 164.83	318 130.88	1479 89.09	168 35.92
51. U.S.A.	Q V	11705 3274.10	14033 3351.34	22033 4793.77	21504 4883.78	17991 3178.65
52. U.A.E.	Q V	507 83.03	865 76.44	180 27.35	77 11.95	62 6.35
53. Fed. Rep. of Germany	Q V	362 83.34	117 44.59	162 32.98	218 12.30	53 10.86
54. G.D.R.	Q V	12 6.72	20 10.32	268 1.35	23 7.29	18 2.25
55. Greece	Q V	443 36.31	1 0.35	1 0.63	1 0.46	2 0.59
56. Libya	Q V	Neg. ..	Neg. 0.42	Neg. ..	Neg. ..	Neg. ..
57. Fiji Island	Q V	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 0.11	Neg. 0.07
58. Portugal	Q V	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 0.12	.. ..
59. Borneo	Q V	.. ..	14 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
60. Yugoslavia	Q V	9 5.41	42 19.49	17 7.69	.. ..	2 0.55
61. Arabian Gulf	Q V	16 0.85	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
62. Libanon	Q V	8 1.23	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
63. Bulgaria	Q V	1 0.40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total :	Q V	86401 24882.40	86894 23462.27	65967 18095.05	66750 18911.70	54463 12452.92



### Branches of Nationalised Banks in Goa, Daman and Diu

5606. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of branches of nationalised banks in rural areas of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) the steps taken to open more such branches in the Union Territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The required information is set out in the Statement.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has authorised the opening of 12 additional bank offices at rural centres in Goa, Daman & Diu on the recommendations of the Government of the Union Territory and/or applications received from the banks.

#### Statement

Name of the Bank	Total	Of which Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. State Bank of India	32	23
2. State Bank of Mysore	2	1
3. State Bank of Saurashtra	3	3
4. Bank of Baroda	24	19
5. Bank of India	24	17
6. Bank of Maharashtra	7	3
7. Canara Bank	19	15
8. Central Bank of India	21	16
9. Dena Bank	16	11
10. Indian Bank	3	1
11. Indian Overseas Bank	11	8
12. Punjab National Bank	3	—

(1)	(2)	(3)
13. Syndicate Bank	17	12
14. Union Bank of India	9	5
15. United Commercial Bank	5	1
16. Corporation Bank	19	16
17. New Bank of India	1	—
18. Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	—
19. Vijaya Bank	2	—
GRAND TOTAL	219	154

### Finance made available to Agriculture in Goa, Daman and Diu

5606. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the finance made available for agriculture by the nationalised banks in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the last three years; and

(b) what steps are being proposed to liberalise procedures for providing loans to farmers and the banks taking a larger interest in financing agriculture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The agricultural advances of the nationalised banks during the last three years in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu, are given below:

At the end of	Amount outstanding (Rs. lakhs)
June, 1977 .	184.40
June, 1978	297.81
June, 1979	426.20

(b) Following important steps have been taken to liberalise procedures for providing loans to farmers by commercial banks:

(i) Agricultural Advances have been exempted from the purview of the minimum lending rate directive of the Reserve Bank.

(ii) Interest rates on agricultural advances, lowered in December, 1977 were again lowered in 1979.

(iii) Rate of interest on loans upto Rs. 2500 to small and marginal farmers do not exceed 11 per cent per annum.

(iv) Advances to eligible borrowers under 'Differential Rate of Interest Scheme' are granted at 4 per cent per annum.

(v) Banks have been advised to increase their lendings to Priority Sector, which includes agriculture, to 40 per cent of their total advances by 1985.

(vi) Security norms and margin requirements have been relaxed for agricultural loans.

**Benefit of Interest Subsidy on Credits from Banks to Ex-servicemen**

5607. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ex-servicemen are getting the benefit of interest subsidy on credits from banks;

(b) whether it is proposed to advance bank credit to ex-servicemen under the "small business finance scheme" on the basis of preferential rates of interest at least upto a credit of five thousands of rupees;

(c) if so, details thereabout; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d) Ex-servicemen are eligible for interest subsidy under a Scheme operated by Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards out of welfare Funds at the disposal of State Governments. Under this Scheme ex-servicemen are entitled to interest subsidy, for a period of three years, on bank loans upto Rs. 25,000/- for setting up small-scale industries/ service units/ agro-industries. The subsidy reduces rate of interest to 4 per cent on loans upto Rs. 5,000/- and 7 per cent on loans above Rs. 5,000/- and upto Rs. 25000/-.

The ex-servicemen desirous of setting up small business may also take advantage of credit facilities from banks at liberal terms under the priority sector lending or under Differential Rates of Interest Scheme, subject to their satisfying the eligibility criteria.

**Customs Duty on Import of Items from Nepal**

5608. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a customs duty of 15 per cent was levied on import of certain items from Nepal into India in 1979, which was later on withdrawn by Government;

(b) if so, whether on some of the check-posts on Indo-Nepal border this duty was collected on some it was only partly collected and on some it was not collected at all even during the period the levy remained in force;

(c) the reasons for withdrawal of the levy; and

(d) whether the levy collected is to be refunded, or to ensure equality before the law such levy is to be collected from those from whom it was not collected or partly collected?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROO):** (a) No Sir. However, with the coming into effect of the Treaty of Trade between India and Nepal, on the 25th of March, 1978, certain products of Nepalese origin which, on importation into India, were exempt until then, from basic as well as auxiliary duties, became liable to auxiliary duty. The auxiliary duty is leviable at varying rates, the highest rate being 20 per cent of the value of the goods. An exemption from this levy was given in respect of goods of Nepalese origin, with effect from 7th of May 1978. The levy, therefore, remained in force from the 25th of March 1978 to the 6th of May 1978.

(b) Yes Sir, being a new levy it failed to get collected properly at some of the land Customs stations on Indo-Nepal border.

(c) The levy was withdrawn on receipt of a request from the Government of Nepal.

(d) The levy already collected for the period when it was legally due is not to be refunded. It will also be collected in all cases where it failed to get collected between 25th March and 6th May of 1978. The bulk of the amount due, in fact has already been collected.

#### **Opening of Agricultural Development Bank in Dhanbad**

5609. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a proposal put forward by the State Government of Bihar to open Agricultural Development Bank in Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b)

There is no proposal to open a Regional Rural Bank for the District of Dhanbad at present. Similarly, there is no proposal with the State Bank of India to open an Agricultural Development Branch at Dhanbad.

#### **Setting up of Bauxite Industry at Mushari, Bihar**

5610. **SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Bauxite Industry at Mushari Gharari District, Samastipur, Bihar; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the period by which the proposal is likely to be finalised and implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Proceedings under Section 269C of Income-tax Act in Madras**

5611. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKSAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state total number of persons against whom proceedings under section 269C of Income-tax Act have been initiated upto 31-3-80 by the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range Madras, and the number of cases finally disposed of?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** Total number of cases in which proceedings under section 269C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been initiated and notices under section 269D(1) issued upto 31-3-1980 is 2909.

Out of 2909 cases, 1871 have been disposed of as under:—

By way of dropping proceedings—1953.

By way of passing orders of acquittal under section 269F(6)—18.

#### **Tourist Traffic in Chilka Lake in Orissa**

5612 SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that Chilka Lake in Orissa with all natural surroundings and a place of assemblage of Siberian birds has been a Centre of tourist attraction since ages;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to augment the tourist traffic in that area, and

(c) have Government taken photographs of the various features of the sight and exhibited them outside?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government is aware that Chilka Lake attracts water birds. As regards the measures to augment tourist traffic to Chilka Lake, the State Department of Tourism has been requested to draw up a comprehensive programme of tourism development in the State based on the concept of promoting travel circuits and indicating inter-se priorities in the development of tourist centres. These proposals are awaited. The photographs of Chilka Lake available with the Department have not been exhibited outside. These are, however, made available for illustrating articles published in travel magazine, etc. Information on the Chilka Lake appears in some of the folders pub-

lished by the Department of Tourism for distribution overseas.

#### **Cash Remittances Allowed in Joint Ventures Abroad**

5613. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the participants in Indian Joint Ventures Abroad and details of the ventures undertaken and the names of the countries where the projects are located or are to be located;

(b) how many of them are participating in minority participation basis, and

(c) in which of the cases cash remittance has been allowed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

#### **Income-Tax raids in Rohtak city**

5614. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Department had conducted raids on some commercial and residential premises of some firms and Doctors in the City of Rohtak during May-June, 1980;

(b) if so, the names of the owners of such premises and the particulars of gold jewellery, currency notes etc. seized;

(c) whether the possession of the seized material were found to be in excess of prescribed limits; and

(d) if so, the nature of action taken?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Searches were conducted by the Income-tax Department at the business and residential premises of the following persons of Rohtak on 20-6-80, 21-6-80 and 23-6-80:—

1. Dr. R. K. Dhawan
2. Dr. Mrs. Usha Dhawan
3. M/s. Vikas Traders—Prop. Mr. R. S. Narang
4. Mrs. Usha Narang.

The following items have been seized as a result of search:—

1. Cash: Rs. 15,000
2. Gold Jewellery 1051 gms) Valued approx.
3. Silver ornaments 1200 gms) at Rs. 89,000.

(c) No limit has been prescribed in the Income-tax Act, 1961 regarding quantity of jewellery and cash to be possessed by an individual or family.

(d) In view of answer to part (c), this is not applicable.

### Rules in Regional Rural Banks in making Recruitment

5615. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed or any guidelines given to the Regional Rural Banks regarding the method to be followed in making recruitment to different classes of posts in the banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Yes, Sir. Guidelines have been issued from time to time to the Regional Rural Banks indicating the educational qualifications and other requirements to be followed by them for making recruitment to various categories of posts.

(b) The details of these guidelines are indicated in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

Name of post in the Regional Rural Bank.	Qualifications and other requirement
1	2
3	
(i) Branch Manager	(i) A degree from a recognised university preferably with 3 years' experience of working in the field of agricultural development cooperative credit or agricultural banking. (ii) Candidates should belong to the State concerned preferably to the area of operation of the Regional Rural Bank. (iii) Through open advertisement in local newspapers. Selection to be made by the Board of Directors.
(ii) Field Officer	(i) A degree in agricultural sciences or a degree in Commerce/Economics from a recognised university preferably with 3 years experience of working in the field of agricultural development, agricultural banking, etc.

- | 1                   | 2  | 3 |
|---------------------|--|---|
|                     | (ii) Candidates drawn from the area of operation of the Regional Rural Bank to be selected by a selection committee of the Board.                        |   |
| (3) Accountant      | (i) A degree in Commerce from a recognised university or a degree from any recognised university with at least 2 years experience in accounts work.      |   |
|                     | (ii) Candidates drawn from the area of operation of the Regional Rural Bank to be selected by a selection committee of the Board.                        |   |
| (4) Field Assistant | (i) A degree in agricultural sciences, Economics or Commerce.  |   |
|                     | (ii) Candidates drawn from the area of operation of the Regional Rural Bank or adjoining districts to be selected by a selection committee of the Board. |   |
| (5) Clerk           | (i) A degree from a recognised university.   |   |
|                     | (ii) Candidates belonging to the area of operation of the RRB to be selected by a selection committee of the Board.                                      |   |
| (6) Junior Clerk    | (i) Passing of Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination or equivalent.  |   |
|                     | (ii) Candidates belonging to the area of operation of the RRB to be selected by a selection committee of the Board.                                      |   |

Note : With effect from 1st May, 1980, the Banks are not making further recruitments of Field Officers and Accountants, as these posts have been abolished.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विकास के लिये भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण का लौटाया न जाना

5616. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी भूमि की उनके द्वारा कृषि विकास के लिए भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा उनको दिये गये ऋणों का समय पर न लौटाया जाने के कारण नीलामी कर दी गयी है ;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितने क्षेत्र भूमि की नीलामी की गयी है,

(ग) इसमें कितने हरिजन अन्तर्गस्त हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई वरोट) : (क) से (घ) भारत सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, भूमि विकास बैंक द्वारा अपनी देय रकमों की वसूली के संबंध में नीलाम की गयी



भूमि की अलग-अलग जोतों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं रखते। इस प्रकार के बैंक, देय राशियों की वसूली के संबंध में जमीन की नीलामी की कार्रवाई अंतिम उपाय के रूप में ही करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस रूप में अलग अलग व्यौरे मांगे हैं वे उस रूप में सूचना रखने की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अंतर्गत नहीं मंगाये जाते और भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा वसूलि आंकड़े रखे जाने की संभावना नहीं है।

### Janata Hotel in Delhi

5617. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much construction work has been completed so far on the first Janata Hotel in the Capital; and

(b) what time it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Structural work upto 10 guest room floors has been completed.

(b) The hotel is likely to be commissioned in November/December, 1980.

### Production of Cotton

5618. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton during 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the gap between supply and demand for the indigenous cotton; and

(c) the target of export and the countries with whom contracts for export have been entered into?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The estimated indigenous production of cotton during the cotton years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is 72.43 and 79.27 lakh bales respectively.

(b) The availability position of cotton was comfortable and there was no shortages to meet domestic demand during these years.

(c) No targets for export had been fixed; but considering the supply and demand position and domestic and international price situation etc. from time to time, Government permitted for export 25,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton during 1977-78 and 5.60 lakh bales of staple cotton; 70,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton and 15,000 bales of yellow pickings during 1978-79 cotton season. Exports have been allowed to all permissible countries. The countries to which exports were made included Hong Kong, France, Germany, Italy, Taiwan, Ceylon, China, Indonesia, U.K., U.S.S.R. Korea, Japan, Belgium, Bangla Desh, Thailand and Singapore.

### Big Industrial Units Exporting Ready-made Garments

5620. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any big industrial units are dealing with the export of ready-made garments;

(b) if so, the names of those units and the amount of garments exported by them during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any big industrial units has applied for issuing the licences for export of ready-made garments during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and the action taken by Government on their applications?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) This information is not being compiled separately.

(b) Information is not available in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) No licence is required for export of garments.

(d) Does not arise.

**बिहार शरीफ में कपड़े का कारखाना**

**5621. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के नालन्दा जिले में बिहार शरीफ में ऐसे बुनकर बड़ी संख्या में हैं जो सर्वोत्तम किस्म का कड़ा बनाने में दक्ष हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार शरीफ में एक कपड़े का कारखाना लगा कर उन बुनकरों को रोजगार देने का है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) (क)** जी हां ।

(ब) भारत सरकार का बिहार शरीफ में कपड़े का कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

**जोधपुर का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना**

**5622. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या वित्त मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर को 'बी' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित करने में विभाग को किन किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में हो, रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के बाद जोधपुर

को 'बी' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगन चाई बाफोट) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता और प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ता की अदायगी के लिए बी-2 श्रेणी नगर के रूप में वर्गीकरण के लिए, जिस स्थान पर कर्मचारी तैनात है उसकी जनसंख्या 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 4 लाख से अधिक होनी चाहिए। चूंकि 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार जोधपुर नगरपालिका की जनसंख्या केवल 3,17,612 थी इसलिए जोधपुर बी-2 श्रेणी नगर के रूप में वर्गीकरण का पात्र नहीं है। यह उल्लेख कर दिया जाए कि कुछ नगरों जिनके मामले 1971 की जनगणना जनसंख्या थोड़ी सी कम पड़ती थी, अर्थात् 10 प्रतिशत कम थी, उनको रजिस्ट्रार जनरल तथा भारत के जनगणना आयुक्त द्वारा बतायी गई जनसंख्या के मध्य जनगणना अनुमानों के आधार पर हाल ही में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है। चूंकि जोधपुर की 1971 की जनगणना जनसंख्या 4 लाख से काफी कम पड़ती है इसलिए इस आधार पर इसके मामले पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका। अतः जोधपुर को बी-2 श्रेणी नगर के रूप से घोषित करना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया।

**Fall in Air India Earnings from Gulf Bookings ..**

**5623. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has shown a steep fall in earnings in Gulf bookings in the year 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?



**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) No, Sir. Air-India's passenger revenue in the financial year 1979-80 on the Gulf route was Rs. 7838.93 lakhs as compared to the revenue earnings of Rs. 5955.41 lakhs in 1978-79, registering a growth of 31.6 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Construction of Forest Lodges**

5624. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct forest lodges in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such lodges and sites selected; and

(c) the number of beds to be provided in each lodge?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism during the Fourth Five Year Plan period undertook the construction of forest lodges. Forest Lodges at Bharatpur, Sasangir, Kaziranga and Jaldapara have already been constructed and commissioned and the one at Dandeli is under construction. It is likely to be commissioned shortly. Construction of a 30 double-bedded forest lodge at Kanha was sanctioned in 1979-80. During the Five Year Plan period 1980-85, it is proposed to construct, subject to the availability of funds, a few more forest lodges. The places tentatively selected are Simlipal, Corbett National Park, Hazaribagh Game Sanctuary and Ranthambor Game Sanctuary. The proposed forest lodges will normally have 30 double bed-rooms with a provision for expansion.

#### **Indo-Pak Travel Service**

5625. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:**  
**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Pak travel services are being made easy; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made to ease travel between India and Pakistan. Indian Airlines operate regular air services between Bombay-Karachi-Bombay, Delhi-Karachi-Delhi and Delhi-Lahore-Delhi. Train services are also avail. A large number of passengers also use the overhead road route via the Attari Checkpost.

#### **Setting up of Industries in China**

5626. **SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:**  
**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**  
**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement had been entered into by the Birla Group of industries with the China National Technical Import Corporation for setting up industries in China; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the project?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b) It has been stated in the report of the Delegation of India China Chamber of Commerce & Industry which visited China during June 9-18, 1980 that discussions were held by a representative of the Birla Group of Industries with the China National technical Import Corporation for setting up of a turn-key project for

manufacture of rayon in China by India with 100 per cent Indian technology.

**Travel circuits for attracting International Tourists**

5627. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested State Tourism Departments to submit a Report identifying the primary and secondary travel circuits for attracting International Tourists;

(b) whether the ten-year perspective Tourism Plan is ready, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the IDBI has agreed to give substantial assistance for Tourism Development projects; and

(d) how much of the IDBI assistance will be spent in M.P. for (1) development of airports; (2) Kanha Wild Life Sanctuary; (3) Sanchi; (4) Mandu and (5) Five-Star hotels?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The matter is under examination.

(d) IDBI and IFCI Loan assistance is not taken for projects undertaken by the Government such as the development of airports and other tourist facilities whether in wild life sanctuaries or at other tourist centres. However, IFCI loans are available for setting up of hotel projects depending upon feasibility study of the project. The extent of such loan assistance for 5-Star hotels in Madhya Pradesh would depend upon applications received from entrepreneurs who decide to put up 5-Star hotels in Madhya Pradesh and apply for such loans.

**"Dances of India" at Khajuraho**

5628. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a popular programme entitled "Dances of India" is held annually at Khajuraho by the Department of Tourism, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether this programme attracts several foreign and local tourists;

(c) whether permission to hold this programme is given on *ad-hoc* basis and very late every year by the Department of Archaeology;

(d) whether M.P. Tourism Corporation has requested the Government for a blanket permission for 5 years in advance to plan the tourism projects for sale of tickets in advance to foreign tourists; and

(e) if so, the decision taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information furnished by Archaeological Survey of India, permission to hold the Festival is given by them every year well before the date of commencement of the programme.

(d) No such request has been received by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(e) The question does not arise.

**Duty Free Entry of Sports Goods**

5629. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government have fully utilised the GSP (Generalised System of Preferences) limit offered by the U.S. for duty-free entry of sports goods?



**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** Under the Generalised System of Preferences duty free entry into USA is allowed to all products included in the scheme without any quantitative ceilings to the beneficiaries included in the scheme. Sports goods included in the scheme are eligible for duty free entry without any quantitative restrictions. There is no limit as such on the volume of exports of sports goods covered by this scheme.

However, there are certain limitations on the preferential duty free entry for products included in the scheme.

These limitations provide that where a developing beneficiary country has exported to the USA during a calendar year a quantity of an eligible article exceeding a certain value (US \$41.9 million in 1979) or 50% of the appraised value of the total imports of such article into USA, then that beneficiary country becomes ineligible for preferential treatment with respect to that product for the following year. Any article ineligible under these statutory limitations on preferential treatment may be redesignated in a succeeding year if imports of such article from such country did not exceed the limitations given above. The 50% criterion applies only to those products whose imports exceed a value limit (US \$1 million in 1979) in a year.

In the case of no sports goods India has reached the limits set in the competitive need criteria

#### **Opening of Regional Rural Development Bank in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh**

5630. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional rural development banks to be opened this year in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any bank will be started in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) There is a provision to open at least 16 new Regional Rural Banks in the country during 1980-81.

(b) A proposal to set up a Regional Rural Bank for Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh received from the Hon'ble Member has been referred to Reserve Bank of India for examination and its recommendations.

#### **Branch Office of S.T.C. at Visakhapatnam**

5631. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a branch office of S.T.C. is to be set up at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh State;

(b) if so, commodities to be entrusted to that branch; and

(c) what would be the status of Guntur branch?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) A sub-branch of the STC's Madras Branch has been in operation since June, 1979 at Visakhapatnam. Upgradation of this sub-branch to a full branch is presently under consideration.

(b) The sub-branch at Visakhapatnam is handling import of edible oils, cement, newsprint, white printing paper, and export of sugar and rice.

(c) The Guntur Branch will continue to handle tobacco operations as before.

**Exploration for critical minerals**

5632. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploration is being done to locate critical minerals; and

(b) if so, the places where the exploration is being carried out?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. At present, Chromite, Manganese ore and Kyanite/Sillimanite are explored as critical minerals.

(b) For Chromite a time-bound exploration is being carried out in Sukinda Nausahi belt, Orissa, by Geological Survey of India and other agencies like Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Orissa Mining Corporation and Directorate of Geology and Mining, Orissa. Besides this, Geological Survey of India has carried out investigation by drilling for Chromite in Singhbhum district, Bihar and in Hassan district, Karnataka. Exploration for Manganese ore in the four selected leasehold area of (MOIL) Manganese Ore India Limited, in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra has been completed and it has been initiated in six other selected leasehold areas in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Also, exploration for Manganese by drilling in Orissa, both in Bonai-Keonjhar and in Koraput districts, and re-appraisal of Manganese ore in Srikakulam-Vishakhapatnam belt, Andhra Pradesh are being continued. In Karnataka mapping of the Manganese Ferrous formation in North Kanara district is continued and the Sandur Manganese belt is proposed to be included for exploration for the Field Season 1980-81 of Geological Survey of India. Priority has been given for Exploration of Kyanite/Sillimanite in parts of Bhandara district of Maharashtra, Singhbhum district of Bihar and Sonapahar area in Meghalaya. In addition to the above, Geological Survey of India is at present en-

gaged in search of low grade Kyanite/Sillimanite in parts of Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh and Purulia district of West Bengal.

**Installation of Test Coke Oven Complex at Bokaro Steel Plant**

5633. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for installation of a test coke oven complex at Bokaro Steel Plant has been approved by the Union Government;

(b) if so, what will be the total cost of expenditure involved including foreign exchange; if any;

(c) the main objective of this project; and

(d) by what time the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. has decided to set up a test Coke Oven Complex at Bokaro Steel Plant at a total estimated cost of Rs. 4.9 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 0.1 crore.

(c) The main objectives of the project are as under:—

- (i) test new coal blends, using a wide variety of coals and choosing optimum blends;
- (ii) conduct experiments with varying operating parameters to improve/modify the existing coking practice for better performance;
- (iii) develop new and improved designs of coke ovens with a view to improving their thermal efficiency and stability;
- (iv) determine the operating parameters of coke oven batteries



and by-product units for optimising the yields of various by-products; and

- (v) conduct development work on new processes in areas such as selective preparation of coal, pre-heating of coal charge and partial briquetting of coal charge.

(d) The project is likely to be completed by early 1983.

#### Directives issued by RBI Regarding tax on Banks interest earnings

5634. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY;  
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK  
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.B.I. has asked the scheduled commercial banks to pass on the seven per cent tax on banks' interest earnings;

(b) if so, whether the R.B.I. has also stated that banks should adopt uniform practices in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the other directives issued by the R.B.I. to these banks; and

(d) whether from July 1, the special schemes for refinance against credit for financing capital goods imports and advances to small farmers under the small farmers window would also be discontinued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India in its circular letters issued to all scheduled commercial banks on 1-7-80 and 2-7-80, has indicated that they should pass on the incidence of Interest-tax to their borrowers on a *pro-rata* basis and banks should follow a uniform procedure and practice in implementing this measure. This however will become operative only after the Finance Bill becomes an Act.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India has informed all scheduled commercial banks on 1-7-80 that the refinance facility being provided by the Reserve Bank under the small farmers window has been discontinued with effect from 1st July, 1980. The Banks have been advised that they should not, however, on this account, alter the existing rate of interest charged to the small farmers. Similarly, the facilities of refinance against import of capital goods and shipping loans which were introduced with a view to encouraging larger utilisation of the foreign exchange reserves for investment purposes, have also been withdrawn, the former with effect from July 1, 1980 and the latter as soon as the present commitment of Rs. 500 crores is reached. Banks have also been advised that the rates at which bills are rediscounted by Reserve Bank of India and the rate on stand-by refinance have been raised from 9 to 11% with effect from 1st July, 1980.

#### Procurement Price of Raw Jute

5635. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal demanded that the Agricultural Price Commission immediately announce a set of procurement prices for different varieties of raw jute higher than the minimum support prices; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The statutory minimum prices for 1980-81 for different varieties of raw jute have been notified on 16th July, 1980. Procurement of raw jute at prices higher than the statutory minimum is not desirable in a situation of availability exceeding demand for fibre for three consecutive years.

**Steel production**

5636. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state which of the steel mills in the country are now producing fully upto their rated capacities and what steps are being taken to bring the defaulters in line?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): None of the Steel Plants in the country is at present producing at its full rated capacity. The main constraints in higher capacity utilisation in recent months have been inadequate availability of coking coal (both qualitatively and quantitatively) and severe shortage of power. In order to meet the situation, Government have taken a number of steps such as close monitoring of actual supplies of power and coal, constant liaison at different levels with the various input supply agencies, import of coking coal to supplement the indigenous supplies, and increased generation from the captive plants and augmentation of their capacity.

**Volume and ratio of import from and export to countries which accept Indian Rupees as an exchange media**

5637. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to the volume and ratio of our import from and export to the countries which accept Indian rupees as an exchange media, which deal only in dollar and sterling and those resorting more or less to the practice of barter; and

(b) what steps are being taken to weaken our dependence upon hard currencies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The

five of the eight East European countries with which India has trade arrangements in non-convertible Indian rupees are Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland, Rumania and the USSR. Based on latest provisional information, the aggregate value of India's exports to these five countries during April—Dec., 1979 amounted to Rs. 519 crores or a share of about 11.9 per cent in India's total exports, whereas imports from these countries at Rs. 581 crores accounted for 10.3 per cent of India's total imports. India's trade with rest of the world is virtually on free foreign exchange basis.

(b) It is the policy of the Government to maximise exports to all the regions of the world. At the same time, constant efforts is made to explore new markets for our products. With the increase in our trade with rupee payment countries over the years, the dependence on other currencies is correspondingly reduced.

**Facilities to Tourists at Tourist Spots in Madhya Pradesh**

5638. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what are the facilities provided to the tourists in Madhya Pradesh at the Tourist Centres?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): A Statement is attached.



## Statement

*Summary of Facilities Provided in the Central sector in Madhya Pradesh from April 1955 to March 1980 (Details may be seen at Annexure I)*

Mandu	.	.	.	1. Travellers' Lodge	
Khajuraho	.	.	.	2. Travellers' Lodge	
				3. Conversion of Travellers' Lodge into Hotel.	
				4. Water supply scheme	
				5. Tourist Bungalow	
				6. Development of Master Plan	
Sanchi	.	.	.	7. Travellers' Lodge	
				8. Water Supply Scheme	
				9. Tourist Bungalow	
Indore	.	.	.	10. Tourist Bureau	
Gwalior	.	.	.	11. Tourist Bureau	
Bhopal	.	.	.	12. Youth Hostel	
Kanha-Kisli	.	.	.	13. Bara Singha Breeding Project	
				14. Water Supply Scheme	
				15. Construction of Anicuts	
				16. Mini-bus	
				17. Water supply scheme	
				18. Electricity Supply	
				19. Provision of trained elephants	
Total amount (approx.) spent by Centre upto March, 1978					Rs. 71,43,754.00

## 2. Amount spent during 1978-79

Kanha National Park	.	.	.	20. Tented Accommodation	
Khajuraho	.	.	.	21. Khajuraho Hotel (Spillover) (Improvement)	
				22. Travellers' Lodge (Improvement)	
					Rs. 2,22,000.00

## 3. Amount spent during 1979-80

Kanha	.	.	.	23. Forest Lodge	
Khajuraho	.	.	.	24. Khajuraho Hotel (Improvement)	
	.	.	.		
	.	.	.		
					Rs. 15,55,000.00

Total amount (approx.) spent in the Central Sector from April, 1956 to March, 1980

Rs. 89,20,754.00

**MADHYA PRADESH**

## ANNEXURE-I

*Facilities provided and expenditure incurred on them during the Second, Third, Three Annual Plans, Fourth Five Year Plan and Fifth Year Plan (1974-78) in the Central Sector and during 1978-79 and 1979-80*

**(Second Five Year Plan)**

**Expenditure  
incurred  
(in Kopees)**

**POL-1**

*1. Tourist Bungalow at Mandu	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,02,959
*2. Tourist Bungalow at Khajuraho	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,158
*3. Tourist Bungalow at Sanchi	.	.	.	.	.	.	68,276
4. Construction of staff quarters at Sanchi	.	.	.	.	.	.	

**(Third Five Year Plan)**

## Part-II

1. Tourist Bureau at Indore and Gwalior	.	.	.	.	1,500
2. L.I.G. Rest House at Khajuraho and Mandu	.	.	.	.	63,368
					<hr/> 3,48,260

## Annual Plan 1966-67

*1.	Tourist Bungalow at Sanchi	.	.	.	.	.	.	20,000
*2.	Tourist Bungalow at Khajuraho	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,000
3.	Fly proof shutters at Tourist Bungalow at Sanchi	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,000
								35,000

## Annual Plan 1967-68

*1. Water supply to the Tourist Bungalow at Mandu	25,000
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### Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)

**Department of Tourism :**

1.	Water supply scheme at Khajuraho	6,97,233
2.	Youth Hostel at Bhopal	3,67,901
3.	Water supply at Sanchi	1,91,000
4.	Development of Kanha-Kisli, Barsingha breeding project	52,500
5.	Construction of anicuts at Kanha National Park	59,000
6.	Water supply scheme at Kanha-Kisli	60,000
7.	Supply of electricity at Kanha National Park	2,51,860
8.	Provision of a mini-bus at Kanha National Park	41,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17,20,494</b>



*Indian Tourism Development Corporation*

*1. Renovation of and expansion of Travellers Lodge at Khajuraho .	28,98,000
*2. Renovation of Travellers Lodge at Mandu	4,000
*3. Renovation of Travellers Lodge at Sanchi	3,000
TOTAL	<u>29,05,000</u>

**Fifth Five Year Plan  
1974-78**

1974-75

*Department of Tourism*

1. Youth Hostel at Bhopal	30,000
2. Water supply scheme at Khajuraho	2,48,000
3. Water supply scheme at Sanchi	70,000
TOTAL	<u>3,48,000</u>

*India Tourism Development Corporation :*

1. Khajuraho Hotel	76,000
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1975-76

*Department of Tourism :*

1. Youth Hostel at Bhopal	74,000
2. Water Supply Scheme at Khajuraho	75,000
TOTAL	<u>1,49,000</u>

*Indian Tourism Development Corporation (1975-76)*

*1. Khajuraho Hotel	13,000
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1976-77

*India Tourism Development Corporation :*

*1. Khajuraho Hotel	3,00,000
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1977-78

*Department of Tourism :*

1. Trained elephants at Kanha National Park	1,00,000
2. Water supply scheme at Khajuraho	4,55,000
TOTAL	<u>5,55,000</u>

*India Tourism Development Corporation*

*1. Khajuraho Hotel	6,00,000
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1979-80

Department of Tourism :

Tented Accommodation at Kanha National Park	2,00,000
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India Tourism Development Corporation :

Renovation of Travellers Lodge at Sanchi and modification of Khajuraho Hotel	22,000
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1979-80

Forest Lodge at Kanha National Park	9,80,000
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I.T.D.C.

Khajuraho Hotel (Modification)	5,75,000
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TOTAL	89,20,754.00
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\*Tourist Bungalows were later renamed as Travellers Lodges and the one at Khajuraho is now known as Khajuraho Ashok Hotel.

### Development of Airports and Tourist Centres in Madhya Pradesh

5639. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the plans and projects for the development of airports and tourist centres in Madhya Pradesh and in various States?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): It is proposed to develop Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho and Raipur at a total estimated cost of Rs. 7.72 crores during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 subject to the availability of resources and approval of the Government. The projects relate to improvements in the airports, installation of Radio Navigational Aids, ground services and passenger handling facilities. The expenditure for the same purpose in the States other than Madhya Pradesh is proposed to be of the order of Rs. 461.30 crores (including International Airports Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras).

The Tourism Plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a two-fold increase in the

next five years in international tourists. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification and development of Travel Circuits and (ii) Provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling within these Travel Circuits. The details are being worked out in consultation with the Department of Tourism of the respective States including Madhya Pradesh.

### Representation from Government of Madhya Pradesh for Loan from Life Insurance Corporation

5640. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently received any representation from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for loan from the funds of Life Insurance Corporation for development purposes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Ministry of



Finance. It is however understood that a representation has been received by the Ministry of Energy from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for a higher allocation of funds to the Board during the current year and the representation is under consideration of that Ministry.

### Loan given to Agriculturists

5641. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount of loan given to agriculturists by nationalised

banks and cooperative banks during the last three years; State-wise; and

(b) the purpose for which the loans have been given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed showing State-wise the actual amount of loans given to agriculturists by nationalised banks and cooperative banks during the three years latest available. The loans have been given for seasonal agricultural operations, investments in agriculture and for activities allied to agriculture.

*Loans given to agriculturists by nationalised banks & Cooperative banks.*

(Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Nationalised Banks			Cooperative Banks		
		(As at the end of March)			(As at the end of June)		
		1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	1902.89	2399.46	3434.53	5338.98	7400.10	8880.52
2.	H.P.	189.49	262.66	374.66	94.16	112.21	70.05
3.	J. & K.	90.23	111.88	149.17	218.72	390.55	396.55
4.	Punjab	2629.57	3433.40	5166.76	7390.16	7598.44	10233.59
5.	Rajasthan	1877.97	2770.05	3811.53	6610.65	6565.37	7240.02
6.	Chandigarh	871.49	1179.07	1418.57	24.45	19.18	14.88
7.	Delhi	652.63	2535.17	2349.09	100.61	56.74	110.44
8.	Assam	264.00	570.77	743.25	5.09	5.09	0.17
9.	Manipur	37.70	54.72	64.22	51.99	**	77.96
10.	Meghalaya	12.21	14.66	16.80	27.71	72.80	54.43
11.	Nagaland	1.27	5.34	5.46	84.74	33.65	40.30
12.	Tripura	106.35	133.33	184.06	89.41	33.25	28.55
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	**	**	**	**	**	**
14.	Mizoram	**	**	**	**	**	**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Bihar		2807.19	3382.81	4615.15	2110.21	2833.83	2430.28
16. Orissa	.	771.15	1005.75	1369.07	2168.83	3226.71	3783.42
17. West Bengal	.	3362.88	4488.06	6706.29	3011.44	5098.60	4923.37
18. A & Nicobar	.	6.97	7.61	8.95	..	4.71	7.68
19. M.P.	.	3450.42	4059.28	4973.75	8148.57	8532.78	7818.01
20. U.P.	.	9585.11	10281.20	13251.43	11674.86	15653.97	17601.50
21. Gujarat	.	6167.84	7332.66	9558.51	15269.76	14380.50	17397.93
22. Maharashtra	.	14051.67	15579.74	18695.22	31744.13	35530.83	29269.88
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	185.91	297.24	419.03	104.78	134.08	134.58
24. Dadra & N. Haveli	.	2.45	38.03	3.23	..	..	..
25. A.P.	.	6904.87	8278.95	10065.11	9565.44	12260.69	9969.80
26. Karnataka	.	8386.62	9267.67	11432.81	10067.29	11339.58	10326.75
27. Kerala	.	2846.02	2619.78	3393.49	3183.96	3311.78	50.6390
28. Tamil Nadu	.	9210.29	10152.84	11161.82	13355.37	17802.74	19863.27
29. Pondicherry	.	304.22	341.86	375.29	96.53	71.37	135.97
30. Lakshadweep	.	0.90	0.79	0.65	..	..	..
TOTAL	.	76680.31	90569.78	113747.90	130537.24	152469.55	155873.80

### Sale of matches by non-mechanised Small Scale Sector

5643. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:  
SHRI S. A. DORAI  
SEBASTIAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-mechanised small scale sector of match industry has been permitted under Trade Notice 111/80 of the Excise Department to sell their matches through Cooperative Marketing Societies which will entitle them to concessional excise of Rs. 1.60 per gross; and

(b) if so, what other steps are proposed to be taken to prevent this sector from making inroads into the cottage tiny sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). No Sir, the concessional rate of excise duty of Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes would not apply to a non-mechanised middle sector unit which simply sells its matches through co-operative marketing societies. For the eligibility of a match unit to the concessional rate of duty of Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes, one of the primary requisites is that the unit should—

(i) either be a member of a co-operative society (including a marketing or service industrial co-operative society but excluding a co-operative bank) registered under any law relating to cooperative societies for the time being in force and assisting exclusively manufacture of such matches; OR



(ii) be recommended by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for excise duty concession as a bonafide cottage unit.

**Sale price of match boxes by mechanised and non-mechanised match sectors**

5644. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with Rs. 4.50 excise duty per gross the non-mechanised middle sector of match industry is selling the match box at 20 paise each;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with Rs. 7.20 excise duty per gross the mechanised sector match industry is selling match box at 18 paise each; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to level the excise duty to be in consonance with the sale price of match box?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Sir, there is no uniformity in the retail selling price of matches produced in the non-mechanised middle sector of the match industry. The selling price varies from brand to brand and in many cases it is less than 20 paise per match box.

(b) The recommended retail price of the matches produced by the mechanised sector is not 18 paise per box for all its brands.

(c) At present there is no proposal under Government's consideration to link the rate of excise duty to the sale price of match boxes.

**Expansion of trade with China**

5645. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to further expand trade with China;

(b) if so, whether any study has since been made about the export potential in China;

(c) whether the possible import items from China have since been identified;

(d) what other specific steps have since been taken; and

(e) the present volume of trade between the two countries and anticipated volume for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir. Some initial studies were conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Trade Development Authority.

(c) Some of the import items from China have been identified. These are: zinc, mercury, antimony, tin, sulphur, newsprint, raw silk, cement, coking coal, oil, tetracycline and streptomycin.

(d) Delegations are being exchanged to explore the possibilities of expansion of trade between India and China.

(e) The volume of trade between the two countries during 1978-79 was of the order of Rs. 27.60 crores. Increased contacts through exchange of delegations may lead to an improvement in trade possibilities.

**Separate Air Strips for Aircraft with Private Sector Companies**

5646. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many private sector companies have their own executive aircraft and what are the names of such companies;

(b) how many of these companies have their own airstrips;

(c) whether these companies are allowed the use of civil aerodromes; and

(d) if so, on what conditions?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM**

**AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) Sixty one. List of companies is attached in the Statement.

(b) Twenty one.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. These operators, like any other operator are required to pay Airport charges such as landing, housing, parking and Route Navigation facilities charges as prescribed in the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

### Statement

*List of Companies owning Planes in Private Sector.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Purpose
1	2	3
1.	Airways India Ltd., Calcutta	Private use
2.	Agriculture & General Aviation Co-operative Society, Hyderabad	Do.
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore	Do.
4.	Indian Iron & Steel Co., Burnpur	Do.
5.	Kalinga Airlines, Calcutta	Do.
6.	Mathur Aviation, New Delhi	Do.
7.	Cambata Aviation (P) Ltd, Bombay	Do.
8.	Bharat Air, Gauhati	Do.
9.	Jamair Co. of India, New Delhi	Do.
10.	Assam Silliminate Ltd., Gauhati	Do.
11.	New Bengal Airways Ltd., Calcutta	Do.
12.	Vikas Vidyalays, Ranchi	Do.
13.	Madras Presidency Airways, Coimbatore	Do.
14.	Aero Foiles Servicing Co., Calcutta	Do.
15.	Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Do.
16.	M/s J.K. Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Do.
17.	M/s Kasturi & Sons Ltd., Madras	Do.
18.	Birla Jute Mfg. Co-op. Ltd., New Delhi	Do.



1	2	3
19. N.R.S.A. Sikandrabad		Private use
20. Associate Air Works Ltd., Calcutta		Do.
21. Tita Garh Paper Mills Co., Calcutta		Do.
22. Doores Branch Indian Tea Co., Binaguri, West Bengal		Do.
23. Nalanda Airways, Patna		Do.
24. Straw Products Ltd., New Delhi		Do.
25. Avadh Aviation (P) Ltd., Lucknow		Do.
26. Moitra & Co., Calcutta		Do.
27. Broda Rayon Corporation Ltd., Surat		Do.
28. Namburnadi Tea Co., Ltd., Calcutta-12		Do.
29. Tata Services Ltd., Army & Navy Building, Bombay-1		Do.
30. J.K.Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi		Do.
31. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mills (P) Ltd., Nagda (M.P.)		Do.
32. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur		Do.
33. Alembic Glass Industry, Baroda		Do.
34. G.W. Balker Co., Jullundur		Do.
35. Falken Air Co-op. Society Ltd., New Delhi		Do.
36. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmia Nagar, Bihar		Do.
37. Bishnauth Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta		Do.
38. Construction Machinery Corp., Calcutta		Do.
39. M/s Vintair, New Delhi		Do.
40. M/s Naresh Kumar Co., Calcutta		Do.
41. Bokaro & Ramgur I td., Calcutta		Do.
42. M/s Lakshmi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore		Do.
43. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Ranchi		Do.
44. M/s H.S. Sobha Singh (P) Ltd., Bombay		Do.
45. The Aircraft Engineers Co-operative, Madras		Do.
46. Tingri Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta		Do.
47. M/s Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys Ltd., Bhubaneswar		Do.
48. Gambata Aviation (P) Ltd., Bombay		Do.

1	2	3
49.	United Spray Services (P) Ltd., New Delhi	Private use
50.	George Williamsons (Assam) Ltd., Looitsore, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Gauhati-781001. (ASSAM)	Do.
51.	Pillman Aircraft Co., Bombay	Do.
52.	Hecket Engg. Co. India, Jamshedpur	Do.
53.	Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta	Do.
54.	Bokaro Steel Ltd., Dhanbad	Do.
55.	M/s Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. New Delhi	Do.
56.	Jacks Aviation, New Delhi	Do.
57.	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona	Do.
58.	Aeronautics, I.I.Sc., Bangalore	Do.
59.	Kundramukh Iron Ore Co., Nangalore	Do.
60.	Apparna Assam, Main Talai, P.O. Suddha, Mahadeva, District Udhampur (J & K.)	Do.
61.	M/s Thomas Mongel (India), 15, Park Street, Calcutta	Do.

### News-item Captioned "Multi-Crore Racket Busted"

5647. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Multi-crore racket busted" appearing in the 'Current Weekly' of June 28, 1980;

(b) if so, full details of the parties involved and the particulars of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) action contemplated in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The news-item presumably refers to the following cases of seizure of wrist watches and watch

straps by the Customs authorities at the Santacruz Airport, Bombay.

On 28-1-1979, the personal search of two passengers arriving from Hong-kong resulted in the recovery from each of 145 wrist watches and 120 watch straps found concealed on their persons. In the follow-up action, 332 wrist watches and 100 watch straps were seized on the same day from several premises in Bombay. The total value of the wrist watches and watch straps seized was about Rs. 3.59 lakhs.

Subsequently, on 30-1-1979 and 1-2-1979, wrist watches and watch straps valued at about Rs. 5.24 lakhs were seized from two suitcases which had arrived from Hongkong as un-accompanied baggage on fictitious addresses.

Thirty persons have been arrested in connection with these cases so far, out of whom twenty persons have also been detained under the



**COFEPOSA Act, 1974.** Appropriate action under the law is being taken against the persons involved.

**Special Survey conducted by Income-Tax Department in Bombay**

5648. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a "Special Survey" was conducted by the Income-tax Department to detect the extent of concealed assets and tax evasion in Bombay;

(b) if so, details of parties detected as a result of survey;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this survey has proved to be waste of man-power and resources; and

(d) whether Income-tax Officers of Bombay are in league with the assesseees and if so, particulars thereof and action proposed to be taken against them?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b) External Survey Operations were started in Bombay in the last week of July, 1979 and were intensified subsequently for detecting new assesseees and also collecting information about existing assesseees. During these operations 18,000 premises were surveyed, 3,000 new cases were detected, information in respect of more than 12 000 existing assesseees obtained and other enquires were made. The information gathered in respect of existing assesseees will be duly considered at the time of assessments. Special Survey Under Section 133A of the Income-tax Act was made in 45 cases, which has brought to light substantial concealment of income/evasion of tax.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Commissioner of Income-tax has reported that there is no evidence to substantiate this general allegation. Suitable action is, however, taken where substantial and concrete complaints are received and as a result Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case against 2 Inspectors.

**Fraud Committed by Bank Manager of Allahabad Bank, Bhopal**

5649. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Reports appearing in the 'Blitz Weekly' of 28th June, 1980 whereas a Bank Manager of Allahabad Bank, Bhopal has cheated some nationalised banks with connivance of some bogus firms;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) action proposed to be taken against the Bank Manager and others involved in this fraud; and

(d) what other steps are proposed to avoid recurrence of such frauds?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Allahabad Bank has reported that the Branch Manager of its Kotwali Road (Bhopal) Branch committed a number of irregularities and allowed accommodation facilities to a few constituents of the bank. These irregularities came to the notice of the bank when the branch was inspected by the bank's internal auditors in June 1979. The bank warned the Branch Manager and thereafter removed him from his post. He was subsequently placed under suspension pending a full investigation of the case. Since the parties have also

cheated Andhra Bank and Bank of Maharashtra, these banks have filed police complaints. The matter is being investigated by the Economic Wing of the Madhya Pradesh Police.

(d) Allahabad Bank has reported that after analysing the modus operandi of the fraud, it has issued certain instructions cautioning branches against discounting of accommodation cheques.

#### **Transfer of Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax**

5650. SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria laid down by the Government for transfer of Assistant Commissioners of Income tax in the Income-tax Department from one charge to another;

(b) whether it is a fact that in a number of cases the above criteria has not been followed strictly in Delhi Charge while transferring the Assistant Commissioners of Delhi;

(c) if so, what are the names and designations of the Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax (Including the period as ITO) whose stay in Delhi is more than the stipulated period as mentioned in (a) above; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in transferring these Officers out of Delhi Charge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The criteria for transfer of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax from one charge to another is broadly as follows:

(i) An Assistant Commissioner who has stayed in a particular charge for 8 years including the period as ITO (Group 'A') is liable for transfer to another charge in a State other than the State where he is presently posted.

(ii) If an officer is working or has worked on deputation at the same station, the period spent on deputation is not taken into account for the purpose of counting his stay at a particular station.

(iii) On promotion, any officer can be transferred from one charge to another regardless of say. *Ad hoc* promotions will not be treated as promotions for this purpose.

(iv) As far as possible an Assistant Commissioner will not be transferred to another charge during the last 2 years of his service.

(v) An officer posted to an unpopular station will be eligible for transfer to another place after a stay of two years at that station.

Notwithstanding what is stated above, the Board may, for administrative reasons, transfer any officer at any time to any place in India.

(b) and (c). On stay basis the following ten officers were due for transfer from Delhi Charge:—

S/Shri.

1. Jawaher Singh, IAC (Central).
2. T. S. Bedi, I.A.C.
3. A. Datta, I.A.C. (Assessment).
4. Krishan Lal, I.A.C. (Assessment).
5. N. D. Sharma, I.A.C. (Assessment).
6. Sain Dass, I.A.C.
7. J. N. Sharma, A.A.C.
8. A. L. Sud, A.A.C.
9. Mrs. S. K. Nigam, I.A.C.
10. Mrs. Baljeet Matiyani, I.A.C. (Assessment).

Officers at S. Nos. 1 to 5 had less than two years to serve and hence not transferred. One officer (S. No. 6) has since been transferred from Delhi Charge, while in the remaining cases their retention was allowed on compassionate grounds/public interest.



(d) The annual transfers of officers on stay basis are considered in April-May each year. The cases of the officers due for transfer will be considered again in April-May, 1981.

### **Interest Paid on Central Loan Outstanding against State Governments**

5651. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of interest paid by the State Governments to the Central Government on the Central loan outstanding against them during the last year, State-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed by the Centre to help these States in view of the need for greater assistance particularly for the speedy completion of development projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Interest liability of the States for the period 1979-80 to 1983-84 has been taken into account by the 7th Finance Commission in devising its scheme of devolution of Central taxes and grants in aid to the States. Considerable relief has also been given to the States in repayment of Central loans on the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission.

The Central budget for the current year provides for Rs. 3,094 crores as Central assistance towards the Plans of the State Governments and the Union Territories. This provision marks a substantial increase over the last year's provision to enable the States and Union Territories to have Plans with a suitable step up over the last year's outlays.

### **Financial Assistance sought by Karnataka State to encourage Tourist Spots**

5652. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the co-operation extended by the Central Government to the State of Karnataka to encourage tourist spots in that State during the last two years; and

(b) whether the State of Karnataka has approached the Union Government regarding financial assistance in this regard, and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) During the last two years, following facilities were provided action initiated in the Central Sector for the development of tourism in Karnataka:—

#### **Department of Tourism:**

(i) Construction of a Youth Hostel at Mysore.

#### **India Tourism Development Corporation:**

(i) Expansion of Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel at Mysore.

(ii) Transport Unit at Mysore.

(iii) Expansion of Hotel Hassan Ashok at Hassan.

(iv) Renovation of Hotel Ashok Bangalore.

(v) Land acquisition for Hotel Ashok Bangalore.

Besides the above, some of the travel agents, travel writers, photographers, television/film producers, etc. who are invited as guests of the Department of Tourism, under its tourism promotion scheme, are taken on a familiarisation tour to important tourist centres in Karnataka so that they in

turn can promote and publicise these attractions of Karnataka and thereby help to augment the flow of international tourists to Karnataka.

(b) No proposals have been received recently the State Government for financial assistance in developing tourist centres in Karnataka.

#### Rewards of Outstanding Tax Collections

5653. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi-I, New Delhi, has not yet finalised the payment of rewards for outstanding collections of Income-tax demands to the concerned Income-tax Officers and staff for the years 1976-77 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the probable date of sanction thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Payment of rewards for outstanding collections of Income-tax demands to Income-tax Officers and staff pertaining to Delhi charges for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 have since been given. For the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 payment of rewards could not be finalised for want of certain statistical information for evaluating the comparative performance of officers and staff which is being collected from the field formations. The rewards for these years are expected

to be given by the 15th September, 1980.

#### Posting and Transfers in Income Tax Department, Delhi

5654. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the posting and transfer of Ministerial Staff, Income-tax Inspectors and ITOs Group-B in the Delhi Charge of the Income-tax Department;

(b) what are the criteria of posting and transfer of officials in (a) above;

(c) what are the designations of the officials with date of joining the Establishment Sections dealing with posting and transfer of officials mentioned in (a) above; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The criteria for postings and transfers of non-gazetted staff is decided in consultation with staff associations. Normally all such officials having four years stay in a charge are liable to be transferred. Income-tax Officers, Group-B become normally due for transfer after three years' stay in the same ward/circle.

(c) The designation of the officials/officers with date of joining the Establishment Section presently dealing with posting and transfers are given below:—

Designation	Date
Commissioner of Income-tax—I	27th August, 1979.
Inspecting Assistant Commissioner (Headquarters Administration).	27th May, 1980.
Income-tax Officer (Headquarters Administration)	10th October, 1979.



## Designation

## Date

Income-tax Officer (Headquarters) Non-gazetted	Vacant
Upper Division Clerk, Gazetted Section	February, 1973*
Head Clerk, Non-Gazetted Section	April, 1980.
Tax Assistant, Non-gazetted Section	April, 1980.
Upper Division Clerks, Non-gazetted Section	One from September, 1977, the other from 25th of August, 1978 and third from July, 1980.
Lower Division Clerk, Non-Gazetted Section	September, 1978.

\*Retiring during 1981.

(d) Does not arise.

### Seizure of Luxury Goods by Customs Department

5655. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quantity of luxury goods seized by the Customs Department during last two years upto June 30, 1980;

(b) the amount realised by the sale of the above items; and

(c) whether some Super Bazars have also been authorised to sell such goods and if so, the details regarding their names?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The total value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto March, 1980) is given below:

Year	(Value in Crores)
	Rs.
1978	30.94
1979	40.42
1980 (up to March)	19.86

(b) The amount realised by the sale of seized and confiscated goods, during the above period, is given below:

Year	(Value in Lakhs)
	Rs.
1978	321
1979	721
1980 up to March)	219

(c) These goods are disposed of to the National Cooperative Consumers Federation for sale to Consumers through Consumers Cooperative Societies, Sahakari Bhandars, Super Bazars etc. The details regarding the names of the Super Bazars are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Commodities Canalised through STC/MMTC/SCPL

5656. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the names of the imported commodities/industrial raw material which have been canalised through State Trading Corporation, Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation and State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Limited during the last two years;

(b) what are the norms and conditions laid down by these agencies for the distribution of the imported commodities in the country and whether priorities have been determined for the supply of these commodities to any sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The items imported by the Corporations are distributed in accordance with the regulations stipulated in the Import Trade Control Policy and as per the guidelines issued in this regard by the concerned administrative Ministries.

Special facilities are provided for industries set up in backward areas or by graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-service-men/persons belonging to SC/ST as per the provisions of the Import Trade Control Policy.

1. List of the items of import which have been canalised through STC during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

1978-79

- Arms and Ammunition
- Coconut Oil
- Photographic Colour Papers
- Copra (For use in Vanaspati Industry and other Industrial purposes)
- Explosives
- Beverages, Spirits and Liquors
- Nutton Tallow
- Newsprint
- Nylon Yarn and Thread (other than base flat nylon filament yarn (1st quality) and industrial Nylon Yarn of 210 denier and above
- Palm Oil, all types, excluding Palmolein—For all requirements including edible purpose.

—Photographic films (Colour, black and white)

—Soyabean Oil—for use in vanaspati industry and other industrial purposes.

—Woolen rags/shoddy wool.

1979-80

—Arms and Ammunition

—Beverage, Spirits and Liquors

—Cement including clinker

—Cinematograph films, not exposed, the following:

(1) 8 MM (colours), and

(2) 8 MM Black and White negative

—Explosives

—Nutton Tallow

—Natural Rubber

—Newsprint

—Oil/Seeds, the following:

(1) Coconut Oil

(2) Copra

(3) Groundnut Oil/Seeds

(4) Palm oil (all types including Palmolien) Palm Seeds

(5) Rapeseed Oil/Seeds

(6) Safflower Oil/Safflower Seeds

(7) Soyabean Oil/Seeds and

(8) Sunflower Oil/Seeds

—Photographic Colour Papers

—Photographic Films (colour and black and white) the following types only:

(a) Amateur roll films (and cartridge therefor)

(b) Cassettes (and refill and bulk rolls therefor), and

(c) Cut/Sheet films

—Woolen rags/shoddy wool.

2. List of the items of import, which have been canalised through STC during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

1978-79

Non-Ferrous Metals

—Copper Unwrought



- Nickel Virgin|Nickel Scrap
- Lead
- Platinum
- Palladium
- Tin
- Zinc (or spelter) unwrought.

#### *Steel and Mercury*

- Stainless/heat resisting steel plates|sheets|coils|strips excluding cold rolled strips of width 22.38 to 22.40 MM and thickness 8.10 to 8.13 MM

- Mercury

#### *Industrial Raw Materials*

- Asbestos raw
- Antimony meta'
- Antimony ore
- Fluorspar (acid grade)
- High Grade molybdenum ore/molybdic oxide|molybdenum oxide

#### *Fertilizers Raw Materials*

- Non-recovered elemental non-refined recovered sulphur
- Rock Phosphate

#### *Finished Fertilizers*

- Ammonium Sulphate
- Urea
- Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate
- Calcium Amonium Nitrate
- Nitrate of Ammonia (Ammonium Nitrate)
- Nitrate of Soda
- Nitrate of Lime
- Calcium Cynamide
- Triple-Super phosphate
- Mineral phosphate
- Mineral Super-phosphate
- Basic slag.
- Sulphate of Potash
- Nuriate of potash (potassium Chloride other than industrial grade).

- Di-Ammonium Phosphate
- Ammonium Phosphate of various grades
- Ammonium Nitrophosphate of various grades.
- Mono-Ammonium Phosphate
- APK-Complex fertilizers of various grades

1979-80

#### *Non-Ferrous Metals*

- Copper unwrought
- Lead
- Nickel-primary/scrap
- Platinum
- Talladium
- Tin
- Zinc (or spelter unwrought)

#### *Stainless Steel*

- Stainless/heatresistin steel plates/sheets/coil/strips were canalised through MRTC excluding the following:

- (i) Plates, to any specification, thicker than 12 mm or wider than 125 mm or larger than 3 meters.
- (ii) Sheets/strips 1.5 mm or thicker to any specifications other than 302/304/394 including commonly known standard 18/8) 316/316 L|316 Li, 321 and 347.

#### *Industrial Raw Materials*

- Raw Asbestos Fibre
- Acid Crade Fluorsper
- Antimony Metal

#### *Aluminium*

- The import of Aluminium has been canalised through MRTC in May, 1979

#### *Fertilizers Raw Materials*

- Rockphosphate
- Sulphur

**Finished Fertilizers**

- Urea
- Nuriate of Potash (NOP)
- Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)
- Ammonium Sulphate
- Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN)
- Sulphate of Potash (SOP)

3. List of the items of import which have been canalised through SCPC during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

1978-79

**Chemicals Raw Materials**

- Alkyl Benzene/Dodecyl Benzene
- All synthetic non-cellulose fibres excluding polyester fibre/tow, polynostic fibre, acrylic fibre, acrylic tow.
- Calcium borate
- Caprolactum
- Cryolite
- D.M.T.
- Iodine
- Methyl methoacrylate monomer (virgin)
- Monosthylene glycol
- Polyester filament yarn
- Sodium cyanide
- Sodium borate
- Titanium dioxide (rutile grade)
- Vinyl acetate Monomer
- Vinyl acetate
- Nylon yarn and thread

**Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Items**

- Amido pyrine
- Ampicillin Trihydrate/Anhydrous/ Sodium
- Chloramphenicol powder, Chloramphenicol palmitate, Chloramphenicol tearate and chloramphenico Sodium Succinate
- Chloroquine and its salts
- Dozycycline
- Erythromycine (Base), erythromycine estolate, Erythromycine Stea-

rate and Erythromycine Ethyl, Succinate

- Gentamycine
- Indomethacin
- Methyl Dopa
- Metronidazole
- Piperazine anhydrous and Hexahydrate and salts of piperazine
- Riboflavine (Vit, B2)
- Streptomycine sulphate
- Sulphamethozazole
- Tetracycline, its salts and derivatives
- Thiamine mono-nitrate and hydrochloride (Vit B1)
- Trimethoprim
- Vitamin D-3

1979-80

**Chemicals Raw Materials**

- Alkyl Benzene/Dodecyl Benzene
  - Calcium borate
  - Cryolite
  - Sodium Cyanide
  - Sodium Borate
  - Titanium Dioxide (both Anatase and Rutile Grades) All Synthetic non-cellulose fibres excluding polyester fibre/tow, polynosic fibre and acrylic fibre/tow
  - Caprolactum
  - D.M.T.
  - Methyl ethacrylate Monomer (Virgin)
  - Nylon yarn and thread (excluding) (i) base flat nylon filament Yarn (First quality) and (ii) industrial nylon yarn of 210 denier and above)
  - Monoethylene glycol
  - Polyesterfilament yarn excluding base flat first quality
  - Vinyl Acetate Monomer
  - Vinyl Acetate
- Drugs and Pharmaceutical Items**
- Amidoperine
  - Amoxacillin



—Ammicillin Trihydrate/Anhydrous Sodium

—6-APA

—Chloramphenicol Powder/Palmi-  
tate/Stearate/Sodium Succinate.

—Chloroquine Sulphate/Phosphate/  
Di-Phosphate

—Dozycycline base, its hydrate/hy-  
clavate/hydrochloride/calcium com-  
plex

—Erythromycin Base/Estolate/Ste-  
arate/Ethyl Succinate

—Ethambutol

—Gentamycin Sulphate

—Indomethacin

—Kethyl Dopa

—Piperazine anhydrous and hexa-  
hydrate

—Streptomycin Sulphate

—Sulphamethozazole

—Tetracycline (including its base)  
Titmethoprim

—All Vitamins—except Vitamin A.

—Dapsone (Di-amino-diphenyl Sul-  
phone) and its derivatives

—Iodine

—Ethozymethylene, di-methyl melo-  
nate

—Methlimidazole

—Novaldiamine

—TIOC

**Government Reaction to Suggestions  
made by Prof. Raj Krishna**

3657. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 28th June, 1980 that Prof. Raj Krishna, former member of the Planning Commission and a noted economist cautioned that unless the Government made some efforts to curtail the essential expenditure on defence, public enterprises and in subsidies, the country was going to be

in the grip of an unprecedented infla-  
tion; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-  
ment thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) Accord-  
ing to the report appearing in the  
'Hindustan Times' of 28th June, 1980,  
Prof. Raj Krishna is reported to have  
stated as follows:—

"Unless the Government made  
some efforts to curtail the inessen-  
tial expenditure on defence, public  
enterprises and in subsidies, the  
country was going to be in the grip  
of an unprecedented inflation."

(b) The Government keeps a con-  
stant watch over expenditure with a  
view to effecting economy and elimin-  
ating waste.

**Scope for Developing Trade and Tech-  
nical Cooperation between India and  
ANDEAN Countries**

3658. SHRI P. M. SAYEED.  
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accord-  
ing to the study made by the Indian  
Institute of Foreign Trade that there  
is a large scope for developing trade  
and technical co-operation between  
India and the ANDEAN countries in  
South America;

(b) if so, what are the other sugges-  
tions made by the survey of the Insti-  
tute;

(c) whether it is also fact that up  
till now India's trade with these coun-  
tries is negligible; and

(d) whether India has accepted the  
suggestions and steps taken to imple-  
ment them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI  
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) (b)  
and (d). The Indian Institute of

Foreign Trade had undertaken a market survey of the ANDEAN Group of countries consisting of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, for purpose of identifying opportunities for trade and industrial collaboration between India and these countries. The team which had conducted the survey has returned very recently and detailed report is under preparation. However, as indicated in a Press Note issued by the IIFT, their preliminary assessment is that there is a fairly large scope for industrial and technical collaboration between Indian and the ANDEAN Group of countries especially in the industrial sector.

(c) India's trade with the ANDEAN countries has so far not been substantial.

#### **Improvement and Facilities to Public visiting Dabolim Airport**

5659. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the airport building at Dabolim is not adequate to cope with the aircraft;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the departure hall at the airport is too small for the waiting visitors and passengers; and

(c) what measures the Airport Authority propose to take to remove irritation among the passengers (both Indian and foreign) and improve the look, environment and facilities for the public?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Because of the introduction of Airbus to Goa by Indian Airlines with effect from November, 1979 there has been some congestion at the Airport. To relieve this congestion an extension to the semi-permanent structure is under construction and is likely to

be commissioned by the end of the year as an interim measure. Subject to availability of resources and approval by Government it is proposed to construct a permanent terminal complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 72.5 lakhs during 1980-85 plan period.

#### **Location of Counters of Sale of Confiscated Goods**

5660. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that confiscated goods are being sold by the Custom Officials themselves at counters opened by them;

(b) if so, the details regarding the counters with their locations where these goods are sold;

(c) whether Government propose to open such counters in various Super Bazars in the Capital and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that the goods sold at customs counters have reached the black market at other places; and

(e) if so, the arrangements made by Government to have a check in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The existing instructions provide, *inter alia*, for disposal, by retail sale by Custom Houses, of miscellaneous consumer items seized in small lots and confiscated to Government, (excluding watches), after meeting the requirements of the Government Departments and educational and research institutions, as the case may be.

(c) No, Sir. These goods are not directly given to the Super Bazars, but are disposed of to the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumers Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars and Sahakari Bhandars etc.



(d) No, Sir. Reports received by Government do not provide any such indication;

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

### **Re-routing of Air India Flight to Baghdad**

5661. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India flights to Baghdad and Iraq, are not only once a week but are also from Bombay, which causes inconvenience to passengers from Delhi and other Northern towns;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Iraqi Airways flight from Delhi (also once a week) as a result is fully booked months in advance; and

(c) whether it is proposed for the benefit of passengers and Air India to re-route Air India flight from Bombay as most of the European flights are, or to operate a new flight from Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India are presently operating a weekly passenger service Bombay-Baghdad-Bombay. The passengers from Delhi and other Northern Towns, who wish to travel to Baghdad on Air India flights can get immediate connecting flights to/from Bombay.

(b) Iraqi Airways operate one 747 flight a week between Delhi and Baghdad. There is no indication that Iraqi Airways flights from Delhi to Baghdad are fully booked months in advance. The average load on Delhi/

Baghdad sector was 197 passengers per flight for the quarter Oct./Dec. 1979. The seating configuration in a 747 aircraft is over 350 seats.

(c) Air India are planning effective November 1980 to operate one additional flight from Bombay to Baghdad, making a total of two services, one of which would operate via Delhi.

### **Export of Radios and Watches**

5662. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radios and watches are exported to some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total value of those commodities exported during last two years, country-wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned separately country-wise and commodity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Value of export of radios was Rs. 583.32 lakhs and Rs. 429.08 lakhs during 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. Export figure for 1979-80 is not yet available.

Value of export of watches was Rs. 55.39 lakhs and Rs. 187.88 lakhs respectively during 1977-78 and 1978-79. Export figures for 1979-80 is not yet available.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange earned from export of radios and

watches, major country-wise and commodity-wise is as follows:—

(a) RADIOS	Exports to major countries	
	1977-78	1978-79
	(Value in lakh Rs.)	
Bangladesh	36.48	44.08
Hongkong	6.79	1.19
Nepal	8.87	5.42
Singapore	2.72	4.42
Taiwan	3.06	11.13
Thailand	11.52	1.40
UAE	7.25	1.08
Y A R	—	10.67
Ethopia	8.41	6.93
Kenya	7.44	14.99
Gamaroon	2.90	7.31
Ghana	10.17	—
Nigeria	231.22	16.23
Hungary	37.56	43.52
Belgium	21.81	42.53
F. R. G.	2.07	10.80
Netherland	5.70	7.43
U. K.	76.67	33.31
Switzerland	4.36	0.35
(b) WATCHES		
Singapore	—	2.78
Thailand	2.12	2.53
U A E	0.62	1.16
Libya	0.02	1.62
Nigeria	10.76	0.11
Czechoslovakia	5.23	—
Hungary	1.51	2.19
F. R. G.	1.44	1.58
Italy	2.25	2.35
U. K.	3.54	4.12
Switzerland	6.60	3.36
Yugoslavia	1.72	139.40
Canada	0.91	1.01
U. S.	11.98	16.03
Mauritius	1.55	1.72

**Merchant Banks of Europe keen to Extend their Operations to India**

5663. SHRI K. MALLANNA:  
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCHACK:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of merchant banks of Europe with multi-billion dollar overseas business are keen to extend their operations to India;

(b) whether any representatives of these banks have visited India and had discussions with officials of the Department of Economic Affairs, in Finance Ministry; and

(c) if so, the names of such countries who approached the Indian Government and the reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) No Merchant Bank, as such, of Europe with multi-billion dollar overseas business has applied to the Reserve Bank or to the Government of India for permission to extend its operations to India. However, a representative of a Merchant Banking Company from U.K. has left copies of a note with the R.B.I. as well as Government. This note is merely a tentative outline proposal regarding the possibility of setting up a joint venture merchant bank in India.

**Tax Evasion by Persons Connected with Film Industry in Tamil Nadu**

5664. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale evasion of Income-tax and Wealth Tax by persons connected with the Film Industry in Tamil Nadu; and



(b) the details of the steps taken in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b) The Commissioner of Income-tax Tamil Nadu has reported that no large scale evasion of Income-tax and Wealth-tax by persons connected with film industry in Tamil Nadu has been detected. He has also reported that even in small cases where the quantum of evasion of tax cannot be said to be large, appropriate penal action/prosecution has been initiated.

### **Inadequate Supply of Steel to Industrial Units**

5665. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial units registered with the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation are facing an acute shortage of steel;

(b) if so, the yearly allocation of steel to these industrial units; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the adequate supply of steel to these industrial units?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) There is some shortage of certain categories and some difficulty is being faced by units in the large scale as well as the small scale sector, including those registered with the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC).

(b) During the year 1979-80 the actual supplies of steel to DSIDC were 37,834 tonnes against the allocation of 42,500 tonnes. The allocation for 1980-81 is 45,000 tonnes.

(c) Every effort is being made to increase indigenous production of steel by keeping close and constant liaison with the Ministry of Energy, Damodar Valley Corporation, State Electricity

Boards, Coal supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power and good coking coal to the steel plants. Actual supplies of coal and power as well as other essential inputs are being closely monitored at various levels on a daily basis. Steps have also been taken to ensure better generation of power from the existing captive power plants as also to augment their capacities. At the same time, the import policy has also been liberalised, and adequate imports are being provided for.

### **Agreement with Australia for Iron Ore**

5666. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into any agreement with Australia to get the best price for its iron ore; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

### **Incentive Scheme to Bank Staff for Deposit Mobilisation**

5667. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amounts paid as "incentives" per year to bank staff since the introduction of the "Incentive scheme" by Banks and its percentage to the fresh deposits mobilised during each year?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not permitted the banks to pay incentives in cash or kind to individual members of the staff for deposits mobilised by them, as such a practice violates their directive to the banks prohibiting payment of brokerage on



deposits. Although payment of incentives to branches, to be shared equally by all the staff members does not violate the directive regarding payment of brokerage on deposits, not all the banks adopt such a practice and even among those who do, the nature of the incentive scheme varies from bank to bank—some being in the nature of special deposit mobilisation weeks, others being in the nature of deposit mobilisation competitions, etc. Aggregation of incentives of such diverse types and their linkage with the deposits mobilised is, therefore, not feasible.

**Seizure of Ore Carter belonging to Shipping Corporation of India by Customs Authorities**

5668. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the 'Statesman' Delhi, dated the 6th April, 1980 under the heading "SCI Ship seized by Customs, smuggling by crew";

(b) if so, what were the contraband articles being smuggled by the crew;

(c) the reasons why the goods were not seized by the Customs;

(d) if this was a second such incident about the same ship, what articles were being smuggled earlier in the month of December, 1979; and

(e) what action was taken against the crew earlier and what action is being taken now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) The vessel "M. V. Motilal Nehru" was rummaged by the Customs authorities at Vishakhapatnam Port in February, 1979 and again in March/April, 1980. Goods such as electronic items, cassette tapes, textiles, wrist watches, whisky, cigarettes etc. totally valued at about Rs. 22 lakhs were seized, out of which goods

valued at about Rs. 2000 were recovered from five crew members.

(e) The goods seized in February, 1979 were confiscated to Government, and a penalty of Rs. 1,000 imposed on the Master of the vessel and Rs. 500 each on the Chief Engineer and Chief Officer. In respect of the seizure effected in March/April, 1980, adjudication proceedings under the Customs Act, 1962, have been initiated.

**Increase in Wholesale Prices**

5669. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an overall increase in the wholesale prices on June 14, 1980

(b) whether this price index has increased in the next two weeks that is on 21st June, 1980 and 28th June 1980;

(c) what reasons are attributed to the increase of the prices; and

(d) whether Government have taken note of this price increase since the announcement of budget for 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) During the week ended June 14, 1980 the General Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) increased by 1.7 per cent. The increase in the General Index during the weeks ended June 21st and 28th, 1980 was 0.7 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively.

(c) The rise in the General Wholesale Price Index during the weeks ended 14th, 21st and 28th June, 1980 was largely on account of increases in the administered prices of crude petroleum and petroleum products and fertilizers and sugar, khandsari, gur and edible oils groups. Altogether these commodities/groups accounted for about 80 per cent of the over-all price rise. The seasonal items: cereals, pulses, fruits, and vegetables, milk and milk products, egg, fish and meat and



oilseeds accounted for another 11 per cent of the total increase in the General Index.

(d) Price situation is kept under constant surveillance and appropriate measures as and when necessary are taken to prevent any undue rise.

#### **Winding up of Civil Aviation Development Fund**

5670. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Transport Policy Committee has recommended the winding up of the Civil Aviation Development Fund; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee is under examination of the Government.

#### **Barring Integrated Steel Plants from production of certain section of Steel**

5671. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bar the integrated steel plants from production of certain sections of steel; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A suggestion to reserve the production of some sections of steel for the re-rolling industry is at present under consideration of the Government.

#### **Cost involved in New Terminal at Bombay Airport**

5672. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new International Terminal at Bombay airport, the first two-level airport in the country with a huge capacity to handle a number of international passengers a year is ready; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the cost as well as its capacity so far as the parking of wide-bodied aircraft is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) New International Passenger Terminal Complex (Phase I) at Bombay airport, with annual passenger handling capacity of 25 lakhs is expected to be completed by October, 1980.

(b) The estimated cost of the Terminal Complex is Rs. 16.79 crores. It will have parking capacity of 16 wide bodied aircrafts including 2 cargo aircrafts.

#### **Export of mass consumption items**

5673. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the mass consumption items whose exports are regulated in the interests of domestic requirements; and

(b) what are the export figures for these items both before and after the enforcement of regulation on exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Such items which generally relate to agricultural group include (1) Milk, baby milk, powder milk, (2) Wheat,

(3) Oil seed, (4) Coconut, copra, etc. (5) Vegetable oils, edible oils, (6) Maize, (7) Pulses, (8) Meat, (9) Vegetables, (10) Onions, (11) Barley, (12) Sugar, (13) Wheat products, (14) Rice. The export of first seven items indicated above are normally not allowed. While the exports in respect of other items are allowed either within limited ceiling or without quantitative ceiling to through some Government or other export agencies. Some exports of essential commodities are also subject to minimum export price. The policy of the Government regarding export of such commodities is decided from time to time based on various factors such as domestic production, availability, prices in the country as well as in the international market. For instance, the export of sugar has been stopped for the present, and the policy will be reviewed in the next sugar year beginning from October, 1980. A list of export products, including mass consumption items, in respect of which export control is exercised, is contained in the Export Policy Book for the year April, 1980—March, 1981.

Official trade data on exports of individual commodities are not available for 1979-80. Based on the estimates of the concerned trade promotion organisations, the export of selected mass consumption items during 1979-80 were as under:—

Rupees in Crores  
1979-80  
(Provisional)

Sugar	138.30
Fresh Fruits	5.93
Fresh Vegetables	0.49
Fresh Meat	9.11
Frozen Meat	14.56
Fresh Onions	13.07
Fresh Potatoes	1.07
Rice Basmati and Others	130.51
Barley	7.54
Tea	369.44

### Development of Tourism in Rajasthan

5674. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government and Government of Rajasthan are taking up schemes in Rajasthan for development of tourism; and

(b) if so, details of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Tourism Plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a two-fold increase in tourist arrivals in the next five years. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification and development of travel circuits, and (ii) provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling along these travel circuits. For this purpose discussions were held with the State Tourist officials and details are being worked out by the Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan. Their proposals are awaited.

### Confiscated Goods lying undisposed of

5675. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that confiscated items worth crores of rupees are lying undisposed of at various places in India;

(b) if so, the details of such items and the value thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to make available these items to people at reasonable prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The total value and other particulars of seized and confiscated goods which



are ripe for disposal and are lying with the Customs authorities as on 31st March, 1980 are given below:—

	(Value in lakhs)
	Rs.
1. Gold . . . . .	87
2. Silver . . . . .	3
3. Diamonds & Precious Stones .	91
4. Currency . . . . .	18
5. Watches . . . . .	196
6. Liquor . . . . .	30
7. Electric goods . . . . .	48
8. Synthetic Textiles . . . . .	197
9. Baggage Items . . . . .	75
10. Others . . . . .	330
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1075</b>

(c) The seized and confiscated consumer goods are disposed of at fixed prices to:

- Military and para-military Organisations for sale to their personnel;
- National Cooperative Consumers' Federation for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumers' Cooperative Societies, Sahakari Bhandars, Super Bazar, etc.;
- Consumers directly through retail shops run by the Customs Department.
- H.M.T., in case of watches, for sale to public.

#### **Report of High Power Technical Committee on re-rolling industry**

5676. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high power technical committee on re-rolling industry

appointed by Government has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the Technical Committee pertain to the reassessment of the capacity of the re-rolling mills, reservation of some steel items for production by them and other allied matters. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

#### **Survey for precious metals in Himachal Pradesh**

5677. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey for the location of precious metals like gypsum, uranium etc.; in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings of this survey including the names of the metals located as also the names of the districts in which these deposits have been found; and

(c) the likely date by which the work of extraction of these metals would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Previous Metals include mainly Gold and Silver for which Geological Survey of India did not carry out any investigation in Himachal Pradesh as there were no reported occurrences of such metals in that State. Gypsum and Uranium do not come under precious metal category. A total reserve of 1.32 million tonnes of Gypsum has been estimated from the State mainly in the districts of Chamba and Sirmur. Investigations for Uranium

are being conducted by the Department of Atomic Energy in Hamirpur, Kangra and Bilaspur Districts. Anomalies for Uranium, which have been located, are being investigated in detail.

(c) Decision on the extraction of Uranium and other minerals can be taken only after economic viability of the deposits is proved.

#### **Creation of Employment potential in Nationalised Banks in U.P.**

5678. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment potential likely to be created during the next three years in nationalised banks in U.P. and the number of persons employed by these Banks (Bank-wise) in 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) the scheme of opening branches of banks in U.P.; and

(c) the number of Banks (Bank-wise) as on date in each district (District-wise) in U.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(b) As at the end of March, 1980, there were 3659 branches of commercial banks functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh. To improve their population coverage, particularly in underbanked rural and semi-urban centres, the banks have been asked to devote their branch expansion programme during 1979-81 primarily to the opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in deficit districts. In terms of this programme, 1686 additional branches are required to be opened at rural/semi-urban centres in deficit districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that authorisation to open offices at 692 centres have already been issued and allotment of more centres is in progress.

#### **स्कूली किताबों और तकनीकी प्रकाशनों का निर्यात**

5679. श्री मूलचन्द राणा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्कूली किताबों और तकनीकी प्रकाशनों का निर्यात करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो विदेशों में इनको अनुमानतः मांग कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या सुविधाएँ देने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) स्कूली किताबें व तकनीकी प्रकाशन पहले से ही व्यापारी समुदाय द्वारा निर्यात किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) आंकड़ों का संकलन करने के लिए स्कूली किताबों तथा तकनीकी प्रकाशनों का अलग-अलग वर्गीकरण नहीं किया जाता। 1979-80 के दौरान भारत से स्कूली किताबों व तकनीकी प्रकाशनों सहित छपे हुए पेंफलेटों व पुस्तकों का लगभग 5.46 करोड़ रु० मूल्य का कुल निर्यात किया गया। एशिया तथा अफ्रीका के विकासशील देशों, विशेषतः बाना, नाइजीरिया, सं० अ० गणराज्य, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, इन्डोनेशिया, फिलिपाइंस, वर्मा, पूर्व अफ्रीका आदि में तकनीकी पुस्तकों सहित भारतीय स्कूली व कॉलेज पुस्तकों की पर्याप्त निर्यात संभाव्यता है।

(ग) पुस्तकों के निर्यात पर अनुमेय नकद मुआवजा सहायता, शुल्क वापसी व अग्रिम प्रतिपूर्ति के अलावा पुस्तकों के निर्यातक अनुमोदित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक



मेलों में भाग लेने, बिक्री-सह-अध्ययन दलों आदि के वास्ते विपणन विकास सहायता के भी पात्र हैं। पुस्तकों का निर्यात, निर्यात उत्पादों की चुनिंदा सूची में भी शामिल है जिससे पुस्तकों के निर्यातक निर्यात सदन लाभों के पात्र भी हैं। पुस्तकों के निर्यातों पर निर्धारित गन्तव्य स्थानों तक विशेष हवाई माल दरें भी उपलब्ध हैं। निर्यातकों द्वारा और अधिक कारगर रूप से प्रतियोगिता कर पाने और नये बाजार विकसित कर सकने के विचार से पाठ्यक्रम पुस्तकों के निशुल्क नमूनों के निर्यात के लिए प्रति निर्यातक मूल्य सोमा 22-7-1980 से 300/—रु० से बढ़ाकर 20,000/—रु० तक कर दी गई है बशर्त कि प्रत्येक खेप का अधिकतम मूल्य 700/—रु० हो।

**सरकार द्वारा आयातित स्टेनलेस स्टील पीतल, निकल, अभ्रक, शीशा की मात्रा और मूल्य**

5680. श्री मूल खड्ड राणा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों में आयात किये गये स्टेनलेस स्टील, पीतल, निकल, अभ्रक, शीशा, 20.27 गैज की पीतल धातु और अल्यूमीनियम की मात्रा कितनी है तथा उसका मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) इन धातुओं को किन देशों से आयात किया गया ; और

(ग) उपयुक्त अवधि में राज्यों को उसका कितना कोटा सप्लाई किया गया तथा उनके वितरण के बारे में क्या मान दंड अपनाया गया ?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :** (क) तथा (ख) : विवरण संलग्न है। (1 तथा (1)।

(ग) राज्यों को कोई कोट आबंटित नहीं किये गये। ये आबंटन वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को उनके विगत निष्पादन, वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं तथा सामग्री की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किये जाते हैं।

## विवरण 1

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित मदों के आयात की मात्रा तथा मूल्य नीचे दर्शाया जाता है।

मात्रा में टन  
मूल्य लाख रु०

1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 1979-80

मात्रा मूल्य मात्रा मूल्य मात्रा मूल्य मात्रा मूल्य

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात किया गया 7723 1041 9231 1629 16043 2069 22978 4663 34400 6101  
स्टेनलेस स्टील

(अनन्तिम)

पीतल, कांसा तथा इसी प्रकार का तांबा मिश्र धातु (पीतल) 94.08 12.25 20.88 2.45 80.10 8.56 2.47 0.86 उपलब्ध नहीं  
के लिये आंकड़े अलग से संकलित नहीं किये जाते।

निकल

2149 198 4752 2038 3665 1383 6600 2298 5805 2612

(अनन्तिम)

अभ्रक

अभ्रक का आयात नहीं किया जाता

कांच तथा कांच के बर्तन

उपलब्ध 258 उपलब्ध 201 उपलब्ध 310 उपलब्ध 538 उपलब्ध नहीं  
नहीं नहीं नहीं

एल्यूमिनियम

5063 उपलब्ध 3313 उपलब्ध 9000 उपलब्ध 32974 उपलब्ध 76028 उपलब्ध  
नहीं नहीं नहीं नहीं



### विवरण :

उन देशों के नाम जिनसे निम्नलिखित मदें आयात की गईं :—

मदें

देश

1. खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात किया गया स्टेनलैस स्टील। जापान, दक्षिण. क. रिया, इटली, फ्रांस, प० जर्मनी, स्पेन, बेल्जियम, ब्रिटेन, आस्ट्रिया, स्वीडन कनाडा तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका।
2. पीतल, कांसा तथा इसी प्रकार का तांबा मिश्र धातु (पीतल न. लिए आयात आबड़ कर, से सेकविट नहीं किये जाते)। हांग-कांग, जापान, ब्रिटेन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, सं. वि. त. संघ।
3. निकल। कनाडा, ब्रिटेन, सं. वि. त. संघ, आस्ट्रिया, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, बेल्जियम, फिनलैंड जापान, नीदरलैंड, नावे, फ्रांस, फिलिपीन।
4. अभ्रक। अभ्रक का आयात नहीं किया जाता।
5. काँच तथा काँच के बर्तन। ब्रिटेन, प० जर्मनी, जापान, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका।
6. एल्यूमीनियम। बेल्जियम, कनाडा, फ्रांस, इटली, नीदरलैंड ब्रिटेन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, स्विट्जरलैंड।

### विदेशों से ऋण

5681. श्री मूलचन्द्र तागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 में देश में विकास कार्य के लिये किन-किन देशों से ऋण प्राप्त होने की संभावना है अथवा किन-किन देशों से इस बीच ऋण प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) इन ऋणों की व्याज दर और इनके भुगतान की अन्य शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) विदेशी ऋण किस रूप में प्राप्त होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप. मंत्री (श्री मंगन नाई बारोट) : (क) भारत को विदेशी सहायता ऋणों और अनुदानों अर्थात् दोनों रूप में प्राप्त होती है।

चालू वर्ष के लिए इन देशों के साथ सहायता करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं : आस्ट्रिया, कनाडा, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, संघीय गणराज्य, नीदरलैंड, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, युनाइटेड किंगडम और स्वीडन। इनके अतिरिक्त कई अन्य देशों के साथ और करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये जाने की आशा है जिनमें बेल्जियम, कनाडा, डेनमार्क, जर्मनी, संघीय गणराज्य, जापान, स्विट्जरलैंड, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, इराक और सऊदी अरब शामिल हैं।

इनमें से प्रत्येक देश से 1980-81 के दौरान सहायता की अनुमानित निकासी का व्यौरा जून, 1980 में सभा-पटल पर रखे गए। 1980-81 के बजट के व्याख्यात्मक आपन के अनुबंध IV में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) ऋण/अनुदान आमतौर से परियोजना अथवा परियोजना-विश्व सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त होते हैं। व्याज की दर और ऋण की वापसी अदायगी की शर्तें आदि हर देश के लिए अलग-अलग होती हैं और उनका पता वास्तविक करारों पर हस्ताक्षर हो जाने

के बाद ही चलता है। नीचे की सारणी में 1980-81 के दौरान अब तक हस्ताक्षरित करारों के संबंध में ऋणों की राशि और उनका स्वरूप वापसी अदायगी की शर्तें, और दाय व्याज की दर दी गई है।

वर्ष 1980-81 में हस्ताक्षरित ऋण करारों की वापसी अदायगी की शर्तें आदि की सारणी

वापसी अदायगी की शर्तें					
देश का नाम और करेंसी	राशि) (करोड़ों में	स्थायी अवधि सहित परिपक्वता की अवधि	रियाती अवधि	व्याज की दर (वार्षिक)	ऋण का स्वरूप
		वर्ष	वर्ष		
1. आस्ट्रिया (आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग)	2.7681	30	10	2 प्रतिशत	पूंजीगत माल की खरीद के लिए
2. कनाडा (कनाडी डॉलर)	1.50	50	10	व्याज मुक्त	परियोजना से सम्बद्ध
3. फ्रांस (फ्रांसीसी फ्रैंक) (क) राजकोष भाग	30.00	28	10	3 प्रतिशत	60 प्रतिशत परियोजना सम्बद्ध सहायता और 40 प्रतिशत परियोजना विश्व सहायता
(ख) बैंक ऋण	30.00	10	—	8.15	
4. नीदरलैंड (नीदरलैंड क्रोनर)	17.5	30	8	2.5 प्रतिशत	परियोजना-विश्व सहायता



देश का नाम और करेंसी	वापसी प्रदायगी की शर्त			व्याज की दर (वार्षिक)	ऋण का स्वरूप
	राशि (करोड़ों में)	रियायती	रियायती		
		अवधि सहित परिपक्वता की अवधि	अवधि		
5. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (अमेरिकी डालर)	7.9	40	10	रियायती अवधि में 2 प्रतिशत और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत	परियोजना से सम्बद्ध
6. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य (ड्यूशमार्क)	8.40*	50	10	0.75 प्रतिशत	पूँजीगत माल और वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए

\* 35.00 करोड़ ड्यूशमार्क का भाग जिसके लिए प्रोटोकॉल पर हस्ताक्षर हो चुके हैं।  
 गैर राशि के कारणों पर जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की वित्तीय संस्था क्रेडिटान्स्टाट फर फीडर  
 आउरु बायो, के साथ हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे।

टिप्पणी : इस सारणी में वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए हस्ताक्षरित अनुदान करार शामिल  
 नहीं है।

#### Excise relief to Exporters on ready-made garments

5682. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide excise duty relief on ready-made garment exporters in view of the increasing competition with other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) All ready-made garments, except certain articles of hosiery, are already exempt from payment of excise duty. Even these hosiery articles do

not have to bear the excise duty incidence in case they are exported. In respect of the excise duties that may have been paid on the various raw materials or inputs like fibres, yarn, fabrics, dyes, etc., a drawback is given of such duties when the ready-made garments are exported.

#### Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

5683. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an instalment of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees is due from 1st May, 1980 according to price index;

(b) if so, when Government are going to issue instructions to this effect; and

(c) when this instalment is proposed to be paid to the Central Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) Consequent on the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index crossing 360 points at the end of April, 1980, another instalment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees from 1-5-80 became due for consideration. The matter is under consideration.

### भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों की विदेश यात्रा

5684. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण के कितने अधिकारी पिछले वर्ष एवं इस वर्ष विदेशों को गये और उन्होंने किन किन देशों की यात्रा की ;

(ख) उक्त यात्राओं के परिणामस्वरूप क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन यात्राओं पर क्या व्यय किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यात्राओं के औचित्य के बारे में कोई जांच की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) विदेशों में भारतीय प्रदर्शनया आयोजित करने अथवा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में भाग लेने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण ने 1979-80 के दौरान 61 अधिकारी तथा 1980-81 के दौरान अब तक 23 अधिकारी भेजे हैं । जिन

देशों का दौरा किया गया उनमें ये हैं :— जापान, थाइलैंड, लीबिया, मिस्र, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, इटली, उत्तर भूम रोका, सीरिया तंजानिया, अल्जीरिया, बोर्जाबिक, यूगोस्लाविया, इराक, चिली, बेल्जियम, बल्गारिया, फिलीपीन, सं० अं० अमीरात, स्पेन तथा पोलैंड ।

(ख) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में भाग लेने से भारत द्वारा प्राप्त की गई औद्योगिक प्रगति तथा कबलिटी माल के विनिर्माण करने की उसकी क्षमता प्रदर्शित करने में सहायता मिली है । इन मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में पर्याप्त व्यवसाय पर बात चीत की गई है ।

(ग) भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति पर किया गया व्यय 1979-80 के दौरान 13,39,46.43 रुपये तथा 1980-81 के दौरान अब तक 6,04,092.10 रुपये है ।

(घ) ये दोरे प्राधिकरण के कार्य के हित में आवश्यक थे ।

### Changes in Cooperative Banking Sector

5685. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are going to make structural changes in Cooperative Banking Sector soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for taking such decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) One of the terms of reference of a Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1979 is to



consider the relative merits of three-tier structure for cooperative financing institutions and suggest improvements, if any. The Committee, which is yet to submit its report, was required to undertake a review of the institutional arrangements for rural credit to bring about necessary improvements.

#### **Direct Boeing Service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar**

5686. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that the runway at Bhubaneswar Airport has been strengthened and made fit for landing of Boeing aircraft; and

(b) if so, when the direct Boeing service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar will be introduced in face of heavy rush in tri-weekly Fokker flight service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The runway at Bhubaneswar has only been resurfaced and not strengthened. It is fit for limited operations for Boeing-737 aircraft.

(b) Indian Airlines is considering a thrice weekly B-737 flight on the Delhi/Khajuraho/Bhubaneswar route in the Winter Schedule 1980 replacing the F-27 aircraft.

#### **Export of Onions, Potatoes, Meat and Vegetables**

5687. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to resume the exports of onions, potatoes, meat and vegetables;

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantum of these items proposed to be exported this year and the amount of export of these commodities committed to different countries, together with the expected earnings in terms of foreign exchange; and

(c) the steps taken to check the rise in prices of these items in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Export of Onions was resumed by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation with effect from 6th March, 1980, within a limited ceiling. Export of potatoes is allowed under OGL since February, 1979. Export of fresh and chilled mutton has been stopped with effect from 7th February, 1980 but export of frozen buffalo meat is allowed on OGL-3 subject to Minimum Export Price. Export of fresh vegetables other than onions and potatoes is allowed through nominated State Government agencies within limited ceilings subject to the condition that the State Government concerned undertake additional production of vegetables and that exports are restricted to 50 per cent of such additional production.

(b) The quantity and value of exports of these commodities will depend on several factors, e.g., demand in the foreign markets, internal/international prices etc. No commitment has been made on Government to Government basis to any country for export of these commodities.

(c) Export of Onions is regulated through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation to ensure that the domestic prices are not adversely affected as a result of exports. Export of potatoes is feasible only during the months of December to March as potatoes cannot withstand heat in transit during summer season. The export has been negligible

to cause any adverse effect on the domestic prices. The State Governments concerned with the export of fresh vegetable are required to ensure that vegetables are exported out of the additional production and that the exports do not have any impact on the internal prices. The export of frozen buffalo meat has not had an adverse impact on domestic prices.

#### **Sources of smuggled Foreign Goods**

5688. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of 'smuggled goods sale on the rise in cities' have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, whether any survey in this regard has been conducted by Government and if so, the details regarding their sources from where these dealers obtain smuggled foreign goods; and

(c) the measures Government have taken to check the sale of foreign goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAIR BAROT): (a) No, Sir. The reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale sale of smuggled goods in the cities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have taken special measures under Chapter IVA of the

Customs Act, 1962, to notify the goods which are sensitive to smuggling and to regulate the acquisition, possession, storage and sale of such goods.

#### **Adopting of Villages for Reveal Development Programme**

5689. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some directions have been issued by Government to the scheduled banks to adopt some villages for rural development programmes; and

(b) if so, what are the bank-wise and State-wise details of these programmes indicating the number of villages adopted and the amounts provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAIR BAROT): (a) and (b). The commercial banks adopt villages for integrated development of the village economy in all its aspects in a phased manner. The Reserve Bank of India is considering the issue of giving proper orientation to the Village Adoption Scheme. Two statements are enclosed showing the bank-wise and State-wise position of the number of villages adopted and the amounts outstanding as on the 30th June, 1979 (latest available).



## Village Adoption Scheme

Statement showing the bank-wise position as on the 30th June, 1979.

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of villages adopted	No. of direct agricultural loan accounts serviced in these villages	Amount outstanding (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A STATE BANK OF INDIA AND ASSOCIATES</b>				
1.	State Bank of India .	24111	1094914	23963.02
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2771	28193	1043.89
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad .	3481	108815	3391.39
4.	State Bank of Indore	99	772	36.32
5.	State Bank of Mysore]	117	2878	68.50
6.	State Bank of Patiala]	1292	25780	950.74
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	340	4628	130.02
8.	State Bank of Travancore	431	84549	731.75
	Sub Total 'A'	32642	1351429	30135.03
<b>B. NATIONALISED BANKS</b>				
9.	Allahabad Bank	7712	38795	1342.96
10.	Bank of Baroda	9224	126789	3480.74
11.	Bank of India .	811	22627	459.41
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	70	1720	78.71
13.	Canara Bank	666	26879	435.43
14.	Central Bank of India	2957	97849	3172.90
15.	Dena Bank	548	12575	471.76
16.	Indian Bank	933	28731	540.69
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	458	33215	396.24
18.	Punjab National Bank	3435	56812	1508.49
19.	Syndicate Bank	3534	95863	2149.52
20.	Union Bank of India	969	29898	750.53
21.	United Bank of India	9860	230165	3681.29
22.	United Commercial Bank	3079	73970	1504.89
	Sub Total 'B'	44256	875888	19973.56

1	2	3	4	5
<b>C. OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS</b>				
23.	Andhra Bank Ltd., . . . . .	1906	146885	3314.73
24.	Bank of Madura Ltd. . . . .	8	253	3.21
25.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. . . . .	737	2113	56.92
26.	Bank of Cochin Ltd. . . . .	8	2168	15.24
27.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. . . . .	10	201	2.14
28.	Federal Bank Ltd. . . . .	13	1165	9.87
29.	Karnataka Bank Ltd. . . . .	4	74	10.02
30.	New Bank of India Ltd. . . . .	372	803	54.64
31.	Nedungadi Bank Ltd. . . . .	9	174	2.08
32.	Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd. . . . .	228	2484	93.92
33.	Punjab and Sird Bank Ltd. . . . .	1010	6199	213.90
34.	South Indian Bank Ltd., Trichur. . . . .	1	81	1.76
35.	Bank of Thanjavur Ltd. . . . .	6	109	1.08
36.	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd. . . . .	6	536	1.99
37.	Vijaya Bank Ltd. . . . .	23	2537	23.31
Sub Total 'C' . . . . .		4341	165582	3804.81
Grand total A+B+C		81239	2392899	54093.40

*Village Adoption Scheme*

Statement showing the statewise position as on the 30th June, 1979.

Sr. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of Villages adopted	No. of direct agricultural loan accounts serviced in these villages.	Amount outstanding (in lakhs of rupees)
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	7283	551328	15018.08
2.	Assam . . . . .	1342	18988	275.95
3.	Bihar . . . . .	4744	96624	1726.05
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	3280	71470	2239.13
5.	Haryana . . . . .	2164	37949	1693.49
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2194	18782	266.06



1	2	3	4	5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	309	6398	105.78
8. Karnataka	.	3693	100314	2948.98
9. Kerala	.	1047	158506	1383.51
10. Madhya Pradesh	7	7069	50047	1584.88
11. Maharashtra	.	3222	112911	4473.81
12. Manipur	.	191	2989	50.02
13. Meghalaya	.	131	5900	70.07
14. Nagaland	.	25	501	8.73
15. Orissa	.	2698	110164	1907.89
16. Punjab	.	3646	65007	2530.64
17. Rajasthan	.	8312	65189	2343.09
18. Tamil Nadu	.	3263	282099	5461.83
19. Tripura	.	1116	21461	165.81
20. Uttar Pradesh	.	14937	346154	5599.40
21. West Bengal	.	11051	255431	3876.24
22. Arunachal Pradesh	.	18	95	0.75
23. Chandigarh	.	18	42	1.77
24. Delhi	.	182	5053	189.39
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	110	3499	68.76
26. Mizoram	.	2	12	0.15
27. Pondicherry	.	87	5986	112.14
TOTAL	.	81239	2392899	54093.40

### Abolition of Export Duty on Mica

5690. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that export duty in all industries except Mica has been abolished from time to time; and

(b) whether it is proposed to abolish Export Duty on Mica looking to deplorable condition of the Mica Industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. There are at present a number of commodities including mica which are liable to export duty under the Customs Act, 1975.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

### अभ्रक के उत्पादन में कमी

5691. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभ्रक का उत्पादन 1970 से लगातार कम हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या अभ्रक निर्यात शुल्क 1966 से अभी तक लागू है और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने तब से कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया; और

(ग) इस प्रकार अर्जित राजस्व में से कितनी राशि अभ्रक उद्योग के विकास पर खर्च की गयी और यदि कोई छूट खर्च नहीं की गयी है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) वर्ष 1970 से कच्चे अभ्रक का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है ।

(ख) जी हां । वर्ष 1966-67 से सरकार ने अभ्रक निर्यातों से 56.38 लाख रुपये का राजस्व अर्जित किया है ।

(ग) निर्यात शुल्क द्वारा एकवित्त किया गया राजस्व भारतीय समेकित निधि में जमा किया जाता है और अभ्रक उद्योग के विकास में निवेश की जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो वह बजट संस्वीकृतियों में से लिया जाता है ।

### Mitco for Export Sales of Processed Mica

5692. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the sharing formula of 40:60 introduced by the MITCO for export sales of

processed mica is most irritating to the foreign buyers as they have to buy 40 per cent material of unknown origin which is of no use to them; and

(b) whether Government propose considering abolition of this formula by asking MITCO to handle complete export order itself or letting it be handled by the private trade in the interest of export of processed mica which is decreasing year by year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There have been no complaints from foreign buyers about supplies by MITCO. On the other hand, the quality of MITCO supplies has appreciated,

(b) Government is in the process of reviewing the present policy on the export of mica. According to the figures available, exports of processed mica have been showing an increase during the last two years.

### Distribution of Mica Export Order amongst Big Exporters

5693. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the USSR purchased processed mica valued at 12.4 crores of Rupees for 1980 which constitutes 50 per cent of the total exports of processed mica in a year;

(b) whether he is also aware that MITCO has distributed this export order for execution amongst only 20 big exporters depriving the entire weaker section from handling export trade mica;

(c) whether this mode of operation of the MITCO is not contrary to the objectives of canalisation; and

(d) if so, what corrective action is proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) U.S.S.R.



has so far entered into a contract with MITCO for supply up to October' 80 mica worth about Rs. 10 crores. The purchases by USSR constitute about 50 per cent of the total exports of processed mica in a year.

(b) Under the present policy, export contracts are shared in the ratio of 60:40 between private exporters and MITCO. The buyers themselves distribute orders for their requirements of mica in grades 5 and above amongst the private exporters. USSR has followed the same procedure. Purchases for MITCO's share are made primarily from the weaker sections. For the quantities not available with weaker section MITCO buys in the open market from over 150 registered mica exporters.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Non-Payment of Dearness Allowance to Branch Managers of Regional Rural Banks**

5694. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Branch Managers of Regional Rural Banks established under the Regional Rural Banks Act of 1976 are employed on a gross fixed salary scale without the benefit of any dearness allowance as in the case of employees of comparable cadres in nationalised commercial banks functioning in rural areas although both perform the same kind of duties and discharge similar responsibilities; and

(b) the reasons for non-payment of any dearness allowance to the Branch Managers of Regional Rural Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Government had laid down earlier by way of an interim arrangement, a gross fixed pay scale of Rs. 700-1250 without any provision for dearness allowance in respect of the post of Branch Managers

in the Regional Rural Banks. Recently, the posts of Branch Managers have been equated with those of Block development Officers in the State Governments and the dearness allowance as applicable to the post of Block Development Officer is payable to the Branch Manager also.

The Regional Rural Banks have been set up as low cost institutions in a rural milieu with limited jurisdiction to provide credit to a restricted clientele in rural areas, such as, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs.

To distinguish them from the other commercial banks with their high cost staff and urban bias it has been provided under section 17 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 that the remuneration of the officers and other employees of such banks would be determined by the Central Government having due regard to the salary structure of the employees of the State Government or of a local authority of comparable level and status. Moreover, Regional Rural Banks do not provide the variety of banking services that are provided by the other commercial banks. Hence it is not correct to compare the emoluments of the employees of the commercial banks with those of the Regional Rural Banks.

#### **Proposal from West Bengal Government to Tax entire profit from Tea Industry**

5695. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal made by the West Bengal Government to tax the entire profit from the tea industry under the Agricultural Income-tax Act of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b) Government have been seen reports to the effect that the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act has been amended to provide for the levy of agricultural Income-tax on the whole of the profit derived by the tea industry.

The Government are advised that the power of the State Legislature to levy agricultural income-tax is derived from Entry 46 of List, II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution which refers to "Taxes on agricultural income". The term "agricultural income" has been defined in Article 366(1) of the Constitution as meaning "agricultural income defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian Income-tax. The legislative competence of the State Legislature is thus restricted by the definition of "agricultural income" and it is not open to the State Legislature to enlarge the definition of "agricultural income" so as to bring within its scope what would not be agricultural income for the purposes of the Income-tax Act. This position has been recognised all along and is supported by certain supreme Court ruling which are authority for the proposition that what is agricultural income in so far as tea estates are concerned has to be computed strictly in accordance with the scheme of the Income-tax Act. Rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 makes 40 per cent. of the income derived from the sale of tea grown and manufactured by the seller in India liable to tax under the Central Income-tax Act and it is only the balance of 60 per cent. which is agricultural income for the purpose of the Income-tax Act and also for the purposes of Entry 46 of the State List.

(c) Does not arise.

**एच०एस० सी० एस० बोकारो (बिहार)**  
के सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की नौकरी से हटाया  
जाना

2696. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :  
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एच० एस० सी० एस० बोकारो (बिहार) के अधिकारियों ने 92 होम गार्ड सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को बिना कोई कारण बताये नौकरी से निकाल दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त 92 होम गार्ड सुरक्षा कर्मचारी पिछले पांच वर्षों से एच० एस० सी० एस० बोकारो की सेवा कर रहे थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार के कथनानुसार ये कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय के सरकार है ;

(घ) क्या अनेक संसद सदस्यों ने इन कर्मचारियों के बारे में उन्हें पत्र लिखा है ; और

(ङ) क्या विचार इन कर्मचारियों को कब तक सेवा में वापस लेने का है ?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :** (क) तथा (ख) वर्ष 1974 और 1976 के बीच हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, बोकारो स्टील सिटी में भिन्न-भिन्न तारीखों को 92 होम गार्ड नियुक्त किए गए थे । उनमें से 78 होम गार्डों को मूल रूप से बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड में नियुक्त किया गया था तथा बाद में उनकी तैनाती हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड में की गई थी तथा बिहार के होमगार्ड संगठन के 14 होम गार्ड हिन्दुस्तान स्टील



वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड में सीधे प्रतिनियुक्त किए गए थे। दिसम्बर, 1978 में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड ने यह निर्णय लिया कि प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भाए हुए होमगार्डों को वापिस भेज दिया जाए क्योंकि उनकी सेवाओं की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

(ग) एक बार बिहार सरकार का यह मत था कि उपर्युक्त होम गार्ड अब हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड के कर्मचारी हो गए हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स लिमिटेड इस बात से सहमत नहीं थी तथा इस संबंध में उन्होंने कानूनी सलाह भी ली थी। बाद में राज्य सरकार को स्थिति से अवगत करा दिया गया था।

(घ) और (ङ) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड द्वारा लिखे गए पत्र तथा चार संसद सदस्यों से पत्र प्राप्त होने पर सरकार ने इस मामले के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किया और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड द्वारा दिए गए तर्कों को स्वीकार किया। फिर भी होम गार्डों को खपाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय से यह अनुरोध किया है कि वह इन कर्मचारियों को इस्पात कारखानों में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के खाली पदों में खपाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करे। इस समय उस मंत्रालय में इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(2) बिहार सरकार से भी इन कर्मचारियों को होमगार्ड संगठन अथवा राज्य के किसी पुलिस संगठन या कुछ अन्य कार्यों में खपाने के बारे में विचार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

### Development assistance from U.S.A.

5697. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any agreements have been signed on 30th June, 1980 with U.S.A.; regarding development assistance for 1980; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. Two development loan agreements totalling \$35 million (Rs. 28 crores) have been signed with U. S. A. on 30th June, 1980.

(b) The first loan of \$20 million is intended to meet the requirements of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for support of its programme to refinance lending by credit institutions for eligible minor irrigation activities. The second loan agreement of \$15 million is for financing the local currency cost of construction of new and continuing and modernisation of existing medium irrigation projects in Rajasthan.

The loans are repayable in 40 years including a 10 year grace period and carry an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum during the grace period and 3 per cent per annum thereafter.

### Expenditure on Foreign Offices by STC

5698. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure on the foreign offices of the State Trading Corporation has been on increase;

(b) whether Government have any norms for the use of foreign exchange on the foreign offices;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken to reduce these expenses?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The norms laid down in this regard by the Ministry of External Affairs regarding allowances, rent, etc. are generally followed in the STC offices abroad.

(d) Efforts are made to keep the expenditure on foreign offices to the minimum. The budget for foreign offices is prepared keeping in view the need for development of business, emphasis being on particular products/markets for export.

**Proposed changes in administrative set up of Nationalised Banks**

**5699. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration major changes in the administrative set up of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the recommendations of the Banking Commission will be taken into consideration while making these changes?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (c) Any change in the administrative set up of a nationalised bank is a matter internal to the Bank, which constantly reviews the same and makes suitable adjustments to meet the requirements of the growing number of branches, volume of business, etc. Government and RBI, directly or indirectly through their nominees on the Board of Directors of these Banks, also suggest changes as and when necessary taking into consideration the recommendations of various Committees/Groups like the Banking Commission, the James Raj Committee etc. and other

factors. No proposal for any major change as such is at present under consideration of Government.

**Exploitation of tourism potential in Karnataka during Sixth Plan**

**5700. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme is envisaged for proper exploitation of tourism potential in the Karnataka State during the Sixth Plan period, which consists of places of scenic beauty and grandeur, historical and archaeological interests, to bring in more prosperity to these areas, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) and (b). The Tourism Plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a two-fold increase in tourist arrivals in the next five years. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification and development of travel circuits, and (ii) provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling along these travel circuits. For this purpose discussions were held with the State Tourist officials, and details are being worked out by the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka. Their proposals are awaited.

**Investment in Kolar Gold Mining Complex**

**5701. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total investment in the Kolar Gold mining Complex;

(b) the total number of staff, in office and field technical and others;

(c) the wage bill per year; and

(d) the total yield from the mines per year?



**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) The total investment in the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, working in the Kolar Gold Complex, stood at Rs. 2404 lakhs on 1-7-1980.

(b) The total number of staff employed as on 1-7-1980 was as follows:—

<b>I. Officers</b>			
(i) technical	.	.	202
(ii) Others	.	.	56
<b>II. Supervisory Staff :</b>			
(i) technical	.	.	761
(ii) others	.	.	109
<b>III. Clerical Staff :</b>			530
<b>IV. Labour</b>			
(i) Skilled	.	.	2841
(ii) Semi-skilled	.	.	2574
(iii) Unskilled	.	.	3248
<b>TOTAL</b>	.	.	<u>12321</u>

(c) The wage bill of the Company for the year 1979-80 was Rs. 940 lakhs.

(d) The gold production from the KGF Mines during 1979-80 was 1649.5 k.g.

**Caravelle service between Bombay and Madras with second hand aircraft**

5702. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed a Private Bombay firm M/S. Pushpak Airways to start with effect from June 17, 1980, a daily Caravelle service between

Bombay and Madras with a second hand Caravelle aircraft sold by Indian Airlines earlier to this firm;

(b) if so, in what circumstances the permission was granted to a private operator to serve on a trunk-route that too with a second hand aircraft; and

(c) whether Government have reviewed their decision?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) to (c) No, Sir. In order to cater to the demands of the traffic on the route Bombay-Madras, Indian Airlines temporarily took a Caravelle aircraft from M/s Pushpaka Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay on lease, which was earlier sold to them by Indian Airlines, for operating four times a week with effect from 17th June, 1980, with its own flight number. The lease arrangements have since been terminated.

**Transfer of coal washeries to B.C.C.L.**

5703. SHRI BINDESWARI DUBEY: SHRI A. K. ROY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether four coal washeries at Dugdha, Pathardih, Bhojudih owned by the SAIL have been given to B.C.C.L. for Management;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quality and quantity of waste coal have gone down in the above-mentioned washeries after transfer of the management to B.C.C.L.;

(c) whether it is a fact that the dual management has resulted in slowing down their progress;

(d) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made to the Management of SAIL and to the Steel Ministry for withdrawal of power of attorney given to the Management and to take the control of Management directly by SAIL; and

(e) If so, whether Government have considered the desirability of taking over the Management of the above mentioned washeries by Steel Authority of India Ltd.?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)** (a) Yes, Sir. The four washeries at Dugda, Pathcredu and Bhojudih have been under BCCL management since April, 1973.

(b) Presumably the reference is to washed coal. While the quantity of washed coal from the aforesaid washeries has gone up, its quality has deteriorated as may be seen from the data given below:

( '00 tonnes)

Period	Output of Clean Coal	Ash in Clean Coal %
<b>DUGDA—I</b>		
1972-73	610	17.27
1979-80	862	21.7
<b>DUGDA—II</b>		
1972-73	779	17.46
1979-80	859	22.3
<b>BHOJUDI H</b>		
1972-73	1305	17.23
1979-80	1452	19.3
<b>PATEHRDI H</b>		
1972-73	754	17.50
1979-80	952	22.2

(c) There is no dual management; the entire operation and control of these washeries is with B.C.C.L, according to a power of attorney executed in their favour by SAIL.

(d) & (e) Based on representations made by SAIL, the question of taking back the management of these coal washeries is under consideration of Government.

**Lock out in Bhandari Dah Factory of Bharat Refc. Ltd.**

**5704. SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhandari Dah Factory of Bharat Refc. Ltd. has been locked out by the management resulting into forced idleness of about 1200 workers; and

(b) what are the reasons of lock-out and whether Government propose to lift the lock-out to save the workers from further harassment and the factory from further loss of production?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) A lock-out involving 593 workers was declared in the Bhandaridah Refractories Plant of Bharat Refractories Limited with effect from 7th June, 1980.

(b) The workers of Bhandaridah Plant resorted to a violent and illegal stay-in-strike with effect from 19-5-1980. Their main demand was immediate removal of the Security Officer of the Plant. They also took out processions armed with bows and arrows and other lethal weapons. Conciliation efforts at all levels failed. Production also came to a standstill. Therefore, in order to save the plant and machinery from any acts of damage or sabotage, the management was forced to declare a lock-out which will be lifted as soon as normal conditions of work are restored.

**Official appointed in place of Air Marshal Jafar Zaheer**

**5705. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official who has taken over from Air Marshal Jafar Zaheer, Director General Civil Aviation who was asked to proceed on leave has adversely come to notice of Government; and



(b) if so, the reason therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) Air Marshal Jafar Zaheer had proceeded on leave on his own on expiry of which he has relinquished charge, and no officer has yet been appointed as Director General of Civil Aviation. The current duties of the past are, however, being discharged by the seniormost officer of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Alleged swindling of Indian Overseas Bank**

5706. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Overseas Bank has been swindled to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the money has been wrongfully debited to the account of the Shipping Corporation of India;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether the culprits have been apprehended?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** a) to (d) Indian Overseas Bank has reported that its Singapore Branch has paid two cheques one for Singapore \$6,50,000 and another for Singapore \$1,60,000 in March, 1979 in clearing to Bank of China, Singapore. The cheques were purported to have been signed by the Manager of M/s Jumabhoy and Sons (P.) Ltd., who are the agents of the Shipping Corporation of India. The account holder contended that these were forged and filed a suit against the bank claiming reimbursement of the amount paid by the bank through the above two

cheques. Even though Indian Overseas Bank contested the case, it is understood that the Singapore Court has decided the case against Indian Overseas Bank.

A police complaint has already been lodged by M/s Jumabhoy and Sons (P) Ltd. and the police investigations are still going on. According to the information available with the Indian Overseas Bank, the culprit has not been traced so far.

#### **Seniority List of U.D.Cs in Income-Tax Department, Delhi**

5707. **SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued instructions after examining representations received from various officials and Members of Parliament to recast and set right the Seniority List of Upper Division Clerks of the Delhi Charge of the Income-tax Department;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Instructions issued to the Income-tax Commissioner, Delhi-I, will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether Income-tax Commissioner, Delhi-I, has created a 'Special Cell', in regard to (a) above and its date of functioning, the names and designations of Officials with their date of joining in the Cell;

(d) whether the 'Special Cell' created for the purpose has set right and recast the Seniority List of UDCs according to rules and restored the Seniority of the affected persons at appropriate places; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (e) Since one of the employees has filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court, the matter is subjudice.

### **Transfer of Employees and Section Officers of C.D.A., Patna**

5708. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Section Officer working in the Office of the Area Accounts Office, Shillong under the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna was killed in disturbances in Assam for want of proper arrangement of security;

(b) if so, does the Department even now post staff and Section Officers forcibly at the cost of their lives; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons of not stopping the transfers of the employees and the Section Officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) A Section Officer working in the Office of the Area Accounts Office, Shillong was killed on 22-12-79 by a hostile crowd when he was proceeding to his office accompanied by two other colleagues.

(b) & (c) To man the existing offices and render essential services to Defence units/formations and Border Road Units, personnel of the Defence Accounts Department are posted to Assam. This is a part of their service conditions as they are liable to serve anywhere in and outside India. The question of their being posted forcibly or stopping transfers does not, therefore, arise.

### **Report of Food and Drug Administration of U.S.A.**

5709. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a team sent by Food and Drug Administration of the United States of America, to make on the spot studies of marine food processing industries of India had visited Kerala in 1979-80;

(b) whether the team had been taken around by Officials of the M.P.E.D.A. and the Export Inspection Agency of the Government;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the said team had submitted a report to the F.D.A. of USA; and

(d) whether Government have received a copy of that report or any suggestions based thereon for the improvement of sanitary conditions of landing places and peeling sheds of marine food industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir.

### **Funds provided for Administrative Infrastructure in Centre and States**

5710. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Finance Commission has identified the elements of the basic administrative infrastructure in the Centre and States;

(b) if so, what are the basic units of the administration with which the Commission's report widely deals;

(c) the recommendation made by the Commission to augment the financial resources required for improving these administrative units;

(d) State-wise funds provided for the same in 1979-80 and proposals for 1980-81; and

(e) whether the revenue expenditure incurred by the States has increased and the standard of administration also increased accordingly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) & (b) The Seventh Finance Commission has



identified the following sectors/services as important elements in the basic administrative infrastructure in the States:—

- (i) Administration of taxes;
- (ii) Treasury & Accounts Administration;
- (iii) Judicial Administration;
- (iv) General administration consisting of Revenue, District as well as Tribal Administration;
- (v) Police Administration; and
- vi) Jail Administration.

As the Commission was asked to consider, by its terms of reference, the requirements of the States which are backward in general administration, their assessment is only in regard to the States and not the Centre.

(c) and (d) The financial assistance recommended by the Commission to the States for the five years 1979—84 and the amounts actually released to them in 1979-80 are indicated in the statement attached. A provision of Rs. 80 crores has been made in

the Budget Estimates 1980-81 for payment to the States, on this account. The actual amount payable to each State would depend on the schemes to be submitted by the State Governments for the utilisation of the amounts recommended by the Commission.

(e) The amount of assistance provided by the Centre for ungradation of standards in administration on different sectors, in addition to the normal non-Plan expenditure of the States Governments on these sectors. Accordingly, to the extent of the assistance provided by the Centre, the non-Plan revenue expenditure of the State Governments on these sectors should go up. The plan of action formulated by the State Governments for utilisation of the assistance recommended by the Commission envisages the upgradation of standards of administration in the different sectors in a period of five years 1979-80. Accordingly, any meaningful assessment of the actual improvement in the standards of administration would be possible only towards the end of this period.

# Statement

Sector-wise and total upgradation provision of States as recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission for five years 1979-1984 and the amounts released in 1979-80.

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Judicial Admn.		Rev., Distt. & Tribal Admn.		Police Admn.		Jail Admn.		Treasury & Accts. mn.		Grand Total	
	Amount recom- ended for 1979-84	Amount released in 1979-80	Amount recom- ended for 1979-84	Amount released in 1979-80	Amount recom- ended for 1979-84	Amount released in 1979-80	Amount recom- ended for 1979-84	Amount released in 1979-80	Amount recom- ended for 1979-84	Amount released in 1979-80	Amount recom- ended for 1979-84	Amount released in 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	83.97	8.66	471	22.00	1223	150.00	182	13.94	—	—	1959.97	194.60
2. Assam	163.06	43.52	768	50.00	1234	20.04	—	—	—	—	2171.06	118.55
3. Bihar	531.73	150.53	1006	100.00	3219	182.47	455	51.07	50	—	6301.73	484.07
4. Himachal Pradesh	7.82	2.10	84	—	652	38.90	—	—	30	—	773.82	41.00
5. Jammu & Kashmir	7.82	—	250	—	1520	100.00	50	5.00	—	—	1827.82	105.00
6. Kerala	12.66	1.39	60	—	345	23.75	—	—	—	—	417.66	25.14
7. Madhya Pradesh	35.83	2.50	1836	—	3758	122.69	702	22.50	26	—	6357.83	147.69
8. Manipur	27.37	—	614	—	286	—	68	—	—	—	995.37	—
9. Meghalaya	—	—	150	12.00	281	4.00	55	—	—	—	486.00	16.80
10. Nagaland	70.00	15.00	74	12.80	289	—	—	—	—	—	433.00	27.80
11. Orissa	103.89	1.08	1237	49.25	1443	—	442	49.17	—	—	3225.89	99.50
12. Rajasthan	209.46	60.12	590	81.54	1008	13.34	22	6.00	100	20.00	1929.46	181.00
13. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	51	3.00	14	—	—	—	165.00	3.00
14. Tamil Nadu	15.64	4.67	91	12.27	1118	—	1493	—	—	—	2720.64	16.94
15. Tripura	63.86	4.03	119	2.50	173	32.15	—	—	5	—	3360.86	39.48
16. Uttar Pradesh	591.78	156.00	2167	353.95	6720	356.83	1348	62.86	375	112.09	11201.78	1041.73
17. West Bengal	418.56	—	194	—	1839	15.39	—	—	—	—	2451.56	15.39
Total	23399.45	455.40	10704	696.31	25159	1062.56	4831	210.54	586	132.09	43679.45	2555.90



**Setting up of Handicraft Industry in  
Samastipur (Bihar) and  
Etawah (U.P.)**

5711. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal  
to set up handicraft industry through  
cooperative societies at Samastipur  
district, Bihar and Etawah district in  
Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof? ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir,  
The Central Government, at present,  
has no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

**Survey of Income tax Authorities into  
Accounts of Ram Mohan Maroo and  
Company of Bombay**

5712. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax authorities  
conducted a survey into the accounts  
of Ram Mohan Maroo and Company  
of Bombay;

(b) whether large scale tax evasion  
has been found and if so, full details  
thereof; and

(c) action contemplated in the  
matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, the  
Income-tax Authority at Bombay  
made a Special Survey Under Section  
133A of the Income-tax Act in the  
case of M/s. Ram Mohan Maroo and  
Company of Bombay.

(b) and (c). According to the pre-  
liminary report, *prima facie* conceal-  
ment of income of about Rs. 11.8 lakhs  
has been detected. Further investiga-  
tions are being made by the Income-  
tax Officer having jurisdiction over  
the Company. Necessary action as  
warranted by law will be taken.

**Sale and Profit earned by INDAL and  
HINDALCO**

5713. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND  
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total sales and total gross profits  
earned by INDAL and HINDALCO,  
the two aluminium plants in the  
country, year-wise from 1970—1979;  
and

(b) total sales commission paid to  
sales agents by each of those two com-  
panies year-wise, from 1970—1979?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI  
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and  
(b). A statement is laid on the Table  
of the House.

## Statement

Calendar Year	Value of sales including Excise duty	Gross Profit before Development Rebate/Investment allowance and Taxes	Sale Commission paid to Sales Agents
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
<b>INDAL</b>			
1. 1970	44,08,48,723	5,27,25,278	1,241
2. 1971	50,85,46,248	8,84,19,359	19,759
3. 1972	59,10,58,614	8,38,45,935	
4. 1973	58,86,91,151	5,42,53,343	4,74,879
5. 1974	67,20,97,279	6,00,13,555	2,20,258
6. 1975	90,37,05,371	8,70,91,284	27,835
7. 1976	132,24,43,209	13,48,42,300	3,22,755
8. 1977	116,87,65,324	12,20,32,797	3,93,792
9. 1978	136,30,73,841	14,76,19,221	7,59,304
10. 1979	141,10,57,170	15,34,45,114	8,43,650
	(Rs. in lacs)	(Rs. in lacs)	(Rs. in lacs)
<b>HINDALCO</b>			
1. 1970	5,067.45	1,356.88	27.42
2. 1971	4,826.11	821.84	25.41
3. 1972	5,235.31	713.75	30.24
4. 1973	4,432.86	299.36	31.76
5. 1974	4,077.72	(Loss 319.10)	1.76
6. 1975	7,100.80	322.12	7.4
7. 1976	11,136.89	963.49	59.78
8. 1977	10,040.86	1,128.51	59.92
9. 1978	9,967.75	1,125.88	45.64
10. 1979	12,249.37	1,058.73	56.52



### Progress in Setting up of an Aluminium Plant in Gujarat

5714. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in regard to setting up of an aluminium plant in Gujarat State;

(b) the site selected; and

(c) when the construction is likely to be started and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The feasibility report prepared by M/s. Chemokomplex of Hungary for setting up an alumina plant in Gujarat is under examination by the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited. The actual site where the plant will be located, the schedule of implementation etc., will be decided at the time of taking investment decision on the project.

मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को भेजी गई शिकायत

5715. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, कलकत्ता को भेजी गई शिकायत के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1979 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6317 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को भेजी गई शिकायत पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इस मामले में यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के साथ बातचीत करता रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो बातचीत के क्या परिणाम निबले ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसने इस शिकायत की जांच करने तथा सुचना इकट्ठी करने के लिए अपने अधिकारियों को तैनात किया है। इन अधिकारियों ने अपनी जांच-पड़ताल के दौरान बैंक के रिकार्ड की जांच की थी और बैंक के अधिकारियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श भी किया था। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इस मामले में अभी यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के साथ और आगे लिखा पढ़ी कर रहा है।

### Housing Property Purchased by Women in Delhi

5716 SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the housing property purchased in Delhi by women since 1977, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have examined as to how many of them were found benami transactions;

(c) in how many cases they were undervalued; and

(d) the extent of loss, to Government revenue as a result of undervaluation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Transfer of house properties on sale or otherwise to women and others are registered by the Authorities of Delhi Administration. This Ministry does not maintain data regarding such transfers. However, under Section 269P of the Income-tax Act the Registering Officer is required to send at the end of every fortnight the particulars, in prescribed proforma, of properties transferred for apparent consideration exceeding Rs. 10,000 to the Competent Authority. The Competent Authority may initiate proceedings for acquisition where he has reason to believe that any immovable

property of a fair market value exceeding Rs. 25,000 has been transferred by a person to another person for apparent consideration which is less than the fair market value of the property and that the consideration for such transfer as agreed to between the parties has not been truly stated in the instrument of transfer. However, no such proceedings shall be initiated unless the Competent Authority has reason to believe that the fair market value of the property exceeds the apparent consideration therefor by more than 15 per cent of such apparent consideration. The Competent Authority had received information in respect of transfer of 2,138 such properties during the Financial Year 1977-78, 3,598 such transfers during the Financial Year 1978-79 and of 4,195 such transfers during the Financial Year 1979-80.

Furnishing the information sought in the question even in respect of properties in respect of which information has been received by the Competent Authority will involve considerable time and effort as each and every case record will have to be looked into. The time and effort required to do so will not be commensurate with the desired results.

12.00 hrs.

#### ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated 23rd July, 1980 from the District Magistrate, Aligarh (U.P.):

; "Shrimati Indra Kumari, M.P. arrested today U/S 342 IPC/7 Criminal Law Amendment Act, along with others, while wrongfully confining ADM (City) in DM's Chamber and not allowing him to perform his official work."

12.01 hrs.

#### RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि संसत्सदस्या, श्रीमती इन्द्रा कुमारी को गिरफ्तार करके उनके साथ मिस-बिहेव किया गया है। उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया, 12 बजे रात तक पुलिस लाइन में रखा गया और तीन बजे तक जेल के गेट पर रखा गया ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों वकालत कर रहे हैं ? मैंने उनको एलाऊ कर दिया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इस पर मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह डिस-एलाऊ कर दिया है। (व्यवधान) वह फैक्ट्स के लिए लिख दिया है होम मिनिस्ट्री को, आज ही मिला है। (व्यवधान)

Nothing is going to be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए, ऐसा न करिए। जब मैंने एलाऊ करने के लिए कहा है तो एलाऊ कल्या। (व्यवधान) आप मुझे बांध नहीं सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं अहसान कहाँ ले रहा हूँ ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is a precedent that I would like to quote. In the other House, one lady Member, when she was in the Tihar Jail and had alleged that she was ill-treated, the moment she came from the Tihar Jail, immediately when the work was going on in the Rajya Sabha, it was stopped and the Chairman allowed her to make a personal statement on the spot.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing her.

\*Not recorded.



**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Here is a lady Member; she should be allowed to make a statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will be allowing her. I have already considered that point.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** आप चाहते हैं कि बाद में सुन लें कि मैं कहता हूँ कि अभी इनकी बात सुन ली जाए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दस मिनट में फर्क पड़ता है क्या ?

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** आप नियम 377 की बात कर रहे हैं । आप इनकी बात को सुन लीजिए । यह काफी गम्भीर मामला है, इनकी बात को आप सुन लीजिए । पहले आप इनकी बात सुन लीजिए उसके बाद जो कार्यवाही करनी हो वह कीजिए । (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रोफेसर साहब, राज्य सभा की बात मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन जब मैंने उनको एलाउ कर दिया है फिर दिक्कत किस बात की है ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara):** Why don't you allow her now? (Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, there is a precedent in the other House. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was arrested, at that time she had demonstrated and she had alleged that she was mal-treated. As soon as she came from the Tihar Jail, she was allowed to make a statement, and she was allowed to speak for twenty minutes in the House. (Interruptions). The same precedent should be followed. I am requesting you. (Interruptions).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं तो किसी के कहे बिना एलाउ कर रहा हूँ ।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** There is a precedent. I have quoted a precedent. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was arrested there cannot be a different precedent and when another

Satyagrahi is arrested there cannot be another precedent.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं तो एलाउ कर रहा हूँ ।

Yes, Mr. Chavan?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** Sir, there are occasions and occasions, and you will have to make a distinction. You cannot merely lifelessly and uniformly apply some sort of rules here. Here is a lady Member who has come with the complaint that she was mal-treated and ill-treated. When she comes to the House, I think it is the duty of the House to listen to her first. (Interruptions).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पिछले हाउस में श्री रामलिंगम के साथ भी ऐसा हुआ था ।

**श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाली प्रेसीडेंस की बात करना ठीक और काफी नहीं है ।

We will make a precedent today. (Interruptions).

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Even in this House, Shri Atal Bihari Vajyapee was allowed to make a statement. He straightaway came from outside; the proceedings were intercepted and he was allowed to make a statement. (Interruptions).

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुनिए । मैम्बरों की भावनाओं की कदर करना सदन का और अच्छे अध्यक्ष का लक्ष्य है. . . (व्यवधान) . . . सदन यह चाहता है कि अभी सुने तो आपको सुनना चाहिए. . . (व्यवधान) . . . लोकसभा नहीं चलेगी. . . (व्यवधान) . . . इस तरह से लोक सभा को कोई नहीं चला सकता है ।

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga):** Sir, may I make a submission? (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** What do you want to say, Mr. Stephen?

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** I entirely agree that when a Member comes to the House and says that, on personal basis, she has got to make a statement, she must be given the Floor. I have absolutely no quarrel with that. Heavens will not fall down if she makes a statement. I only wanted to say that this could be done in the proper procedure... (*Interruptions*).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपकी बात भी सुनता हूँ, वैडिये । यहां मछली-मार्केट न बनायें ।

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** I also wanted to point this out. Previously there were such incidents. In the last Lok Sabha, Mr. Ramalingam, a Member of this House, was ill-treated outside and he wanted to make a statement. On the day he wanted to make the statement, permission was not given. He came, he rushed in, and he wanted to make a statement. But permission was not given. Then he sought permission, he made a request according to rules, and he was permitted. The statement was scrutinised by the Speaker and he was allowed to make the statement. He wanted to say something more than that, but he was not permitted to say. At that time, my friends who are now raising this noise were completely backing up and opposing the right of the Member to make that statement. (*Interruptions*) There was the same noise then from this House obstructing Mr. Ramalingam. We do not want to follow that procedure, that precedent, at all. We want to be generous, we want to be concerned about the Member, we want to be concerned that the Member is properly treated and we want this Parliament to hear the Member if she has something to say. But that must come in by the right of that Member and not by this *hullah-gullah* that is being created. (*Interruptions*).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं एलाऊ करूं तब बोलिये । आराम से बात भी सकती है, चिन्ता करने की कौन भी बात है ....

आप को बोड़ी समझें क्यों नहीं जाती है, क्यों ऐसा करते हैं ... मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सबने प्रेसिडेन्स को बताया है । प्रेसिडेन्स मेरे पास भी है कि किस तरह से रामलिंगम जी को करने दिया गया था । चव्हाण साहब ने भी बताया है कि अपर-हाउस में किस तरह से हुआ था । मेरा ख्याल है, मैं ऐसा करूंगा ... सारे हाउस से मैं दरखवास्त करूंगा — यह लेडी-मेम्बर का केस है, स्पेशल केस है, इसलिये उस को प्रेसिडेन्स न बनाया जाये — I will allow her to make a statement. I have given her the statement. I have scrutinised it.

12.14 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLEGED MAL-TREATMENT METED OUT TO SHRIMATI INDRA KUMARI M.P. AND OTHER SATYAGRAHIS BY POLICE AUTHORITIES IN ALIGARH ON 23-7-1980.

**श्रीमती इन्द्रकुमारी (अलीगढ़) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मुझे आज माननीय संसद सदस्यों को अवगत कराना है कि मेरे संग अलीगढ़ प्रशासन ने क्या दुर्व्यवहार किया । बागपत काण्ड के विरोध में मैं अपने महिला सत्याग्रही साथियों के साथ ता० 23-7-1980 को शान्तिपूर्वक जुलूस के साथ कलकटरी कचहरी पहुँची । जिला अधिकारी श्री लाल बहादुर तिवारी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि हमारे सभी साथी गिरफ्तार किये जायेंगे । इसके बाद हमारे सब साथी पुलिस लाइन के मैदान में करीब सांय के 5 बजे से रात्रि के 12 बजे तक बिना किसी व्यवस्था के मुझी एवं मेरे साथियों को बेहद तंग ब परेशान किया तथा भूखा-प्यासा पुलिस लाइन के मैदान में रखा । तत्पश्चात् करीब तीन घण्टे जेल के दरवाजे पर मैं एवं मेरी महिला कार्यकर्ता एवं पुरुष साथी कंकड़ों पर पड़े रहे । मैंने कारागार के



जेलर से सस्पेक कस्ना चाहा एवं अन्य पुलिस अधिकारीगण से भी बहुत बिनती की कि हमें धरेशान मत करो, जल्दी जेल भेज दो। लेकिन उन्होंने हमारी कोई सुनवाई नहीं की। मैं व मेरे साथी जमीन पर कंकड़ों पर पड़े रहे। अन्त में प्रशासन ने मुझ से कहा कि जेल में जमह नहीं है। हम आपको बाहर भेजेंगे फिर हम सब सत्याग्रहियों को पैदल चलवा कर स्टेशन ले जाया गया, जहां हम दो घंटे चल कर पहुंचे। फिर वहां हमसे कहा गया कि अब फिर वापस पैदल जेल चलो, आप की व्यवस्था वहीं हो गई है। इस पर मैंने तथा मेरे साथियों ने कहा कि हम बहुत थक गये हैं, हमसे पैदल नहीं चला जायेगा। तब एस० पी० मिटी पाठक व जमील अहमद सी० ओ० 2 तथा थाना अध्यक्ष करीब 10 व काफी तादाद में सिपाही सभी लोगों ने हमारे साथियों पर लाठी चलाई व हमारी बहनो के चोटें आई व कपड़े वगैरह फट गये। पुलिस फिर हम को उसी जगह छोड़ कर ली गई। मेरे साथ भी बहुत बुरा व्यवहार किया गया। हमारी चूड़ियां भी टूट गई।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : आप गृह मंत्री जी से पूछें कि इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है... (व्यवधान) ... मदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking for the factual position.

श्री राज बिलस रासबाब (हाजीपुर) : मैंने भी इस पर प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देख लिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken the necessary action. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee—Papers to be laid.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मेरे एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन का क्या हुआ है। मैंने भी एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देख लिया है और आप को इतिना दे दी है It is not allowed.

... (व्यवधान) ...

हरिकेश बाबू, वह आप क्या कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक बात नहीं है।

Papers to be laid.

12.16 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-3-1979 AND PLASTICS AND LINOLEUMS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1979 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by Government on the working of the Council, for the year ended 31st March 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1152/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by Government on the working of the Council, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1153/80].

REVIEWS ON THE WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 30-6-1979 AND A NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Review\* (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1154/80].

(2) A copy of the Review\* (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1155/80].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 435(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty concession to small manufacturers of certain goods, issued under the Central Excise Rules 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1156/80].

12.17 hrs.

## ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 19 July, 1980:—

1. The Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1980.

2. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980.

3. The Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Bill, 1980.

4. The National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980.

12.17 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO TRAINLOADS OF SUGAR DESPATCHED BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR MADHYA PRADESH.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention—Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

श्री अमर महोदय : समर बाबू इनको समझाइये ।

SHRI G. M. BANTWALLA (Ponnani): With your kind permission I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported disappearance of two trainloads of sugar worth crores of rupees despatched by the Food Corporation of India for Madhya Pradesh and action taken by the Government thereon.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

(Interruptions)\*\*

(Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Some other Hon'ble Members then left the House).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing other than the call attention shall go on record...

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody can obstruct the conduct of the House.... I will not allow it.



Mr. Minister, you please speak with a louder voice... louder than that.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDA SINGH RAO):** The Calling Attention Motion raised by the Hon'ble Members presumably refers to the news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 24-7-1980 under the heading "Two train loads of sugar missing." The factual position in this connection has been got verified by the Food Corporation of India. At the outset I would like to make it clear that no train load of sugar sent from Maharashtra to Madhya Pradesh as reported by the news item has been found missing. The position regarding allocation and movement of sugar to Madhya Pradesh is as follows:—

Out of the total allocation upto June of 132715.8 tonnes of sugar to Madhya Pradesh, a total quantity of 1,20,349.3 tonnes have been allocated from the sugar mills in Maharashtra. Out of this till the end of June, a total quantity of 106274 tonnes have been despatched from those mills and a total quantity of 97030 tonnes have been received in Madhya Pradesh, the balance quantity of 9244 tonnes being in transit. The despatch of sugar from Maharashtra Mills to Madhya Pradesh is mainly through piecemeal wagons and to some extent through rakes, the percentage being approximately 75 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. This is due to the fact that rake loading is not possible from all the loading points due to scattered location of the mills. Normally the movement of piecemeal wagons takes about 15 to 20 days in transit. Therefore, the quantity of 9244 tonnes in transit by the end of June which is less than 50 per cent of the monthly allocation cannot be considered to be abnormal and there should be no misapprehension that the quantity has disappeared.

The Food Corporation of India keeps watch over the total quantity

despatched and received every month; since the quantity in transit is of the usual order, there is no cause for alarm.

As regards the wagons which are still in transit full information is not readily available. However, enquiries are already in progress to find out how many wagons, if any, have taken more than the normal time to reach their destinations. After receipt of the complete information in this regard, action as found needed will be taken.

**SHRI G. M. BANTWALLA:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister is rather unsatisfactory because it fails to throw any light on some of the important aspects concerning the reported point that sugar is missing.

Sir, the Government, in its statement, makes a total denial. We are told that no sugar whatsoever is missing. In the first instance, I want to assure the hon. Minister, through you, that this House really wants to help him and assist him. Therefore, let the hon. Minister not fight shy to take this House into confidence and let us know if the sugar is missing definitely. The House will definitely rise to the occasion in order to help our hon. Minister.

Sir, it is very amusing that while the Government says that no sugar whatever is missing, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has ordered a thorough enquiry into this issue of missing sugar. Are we to understand that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has ordered a thorough inquiry without any basis whatsoever? Are we to understand that when nothing is missing there is no basis whatsoever and still without any *prima facie* case the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has ordered a thorough inquiry? I would, therefore, like to ask the government to tell us what are the basis on which the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has ordered an inquiry. Whether the hon'ble Minister has come into touch



with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh—who I am told is in town—with respect to this particular fact and the reported disappearance of the sugar and the inquiry ordered by the Chief Minister?

We must also know not only the basis on which the Madhya Pradesh government ordered inquiry into the disappearance of this sugar but also if the inquiry is complete whether any findings have come out and if so what are those findings? I would like to ask directly—forgetting train loads and all these things—whether there is or there is not any disappearance whatsoever of any amount of sugar or whether there is any considerable delay in respect of any sugar dispatches in Madhya Pradesh.

At least, one point has come up before the House very clearly from the statement of the hon'ble Minister that 9,244 tonnes, of sugar are in transit. We are further told that this sugar was meant for the month of June and they are still in transit. That means monthly allocations do not reach their destination in time for distribution during the month for which they are intended. This is bound to create great hardships. Let us, therefore, know what steps Government is taking in order to see that these monthly allocations reach their destinations in advance so that they are utilised for distribution during the month intended, thus avoiding any hardship to the general public.

There is every reason to believe that a scandal looms large over the entire procedure with respect to the distribution of levy sugar or the sugar policy as such or the dealings of the Food Corporation of India. The hon'ble Minister himself has said in the other House that 'During December, 1979, that is, during Lok Dal Government's period there was a leakage of the intention to introduce dual pricing and as a result of

this leakage there was considerable disappearance of sugar stocks in the market.' I am not here to defend the Lok Dal Government. I would ask the Government now whether it is not a fact that leakages with respect to sugar policy are taking place even now to the great advantage of sugar barons. Is it not a fact that information that two lakh tonnes of sugar was to be released on 11-12th May leaked out thus to the great advantage of the sugar barons? Is it not a fact that these leakages are taking place from the very residence of the hon'ble Minister? Is it not a fact that the residence of the hon'ble Minister has become a virtual guest-house with a permanent guest, Sadhu Singh, lodged in the room next to the room in which the files are kept? What is this guest doing over there may I know?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, are there no norms whatsoever with respect to the guests and the period for which they stay and with respect to the proximity with which they stay near the official files. Sir, I am very careful in my observations and, therefore, I say—because I am concerned with—that there should not once again be a Tul Mohan episode repeated now and, therefore, I ask with respect to this entire policy regarding distribution of sugar and sugar policy to clarify these matters that I have raised in order to see that both Caesar and Caesar's wife are above board. I hope that there would be a pointed reply to these questions that I have raised and I may further be allowed to raise questions after the hon'ble Minister's reply.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, the statement which I made is based upon facts verified through the Food Corporation of India and it appears that the information that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh got was wrong, supplied by somebody. We have informed the Chief Minister also about the correct position as we know.



Sir, I am not in a position to say whether or not a few kilograms of sugar disappeared here and there or in the godowns or in transit. The hon'ble Member has said can I say no sugar at all disappears from the FCI godowns or wagons? The question is about train loads of sugar disappearing—two train loads of sugar. I hope the hon'ble Member knows that a train consists of any thing from fifty to sixty wagons and over a thousand tonnes of sugar gets loaded in each train.

As I said we are thankful to the hon'ble Member who has raised this question. Certainly Calling Attention motions like this help the Government exercise better vigilance and also put the officers on their guard but nothing more than the facts should be read into these Press reports.

Sir, the hon'ble Member has said sugar is not reaching in time every month. Allocation of sugar is made from month to month but it does not mean that sugar released for a particular month against the allocated quota has to reach its destinations within the same month. There is always something in the pipeline and the allocation from one month is carried over to the other month. It is not necessary that the quota released for a particular month and the amount of sugar that reaches the State are always the same or the supplies received are always less than the allocated quota. It may even be more than the allocated quota in certain cases. For the month of April, May and June I can give you the figures. The total allocation per month for Madhya Pradesh is 20,825 tonnes and in April, against this 20,825 tonnes, 16,975 tonnes were received by them within that month. In the next month, that is, in May, 19,687 tonnes were received. In June (about which he made specific mention) against this allocation of 20,825 tonnes, 30,222 tonnes were received. In this month and that was 50 per

cent more. It is very difficult to arrange that the quota for a particular month must be supplied to the godowns within the same month because after all the movement has to take place. The transit also takes some time. As I said from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra there is this long distance of 1200 K.M. From Maharashtra mills to Madhya Pradesh where sugar has to reach, piecemeal wagons take near about 15 or 20 days. Sometimes it may even be more for loading sugar in wagons takes time. It is very difficult for the FCI to know which wagon is shunted at which station and how much more time it will take to reach its destination and so on. So, on that account, we cannot say how many wagons are in transit and in what place; but the normal expectation is that they will reach within the normal period. In any case if we find there has been any pilferage or any sugar has disappeared, the hon. Member need not worry; we will take the most stringent action against the delinquents. We are aware of the position and we have further been warned by press reports and we shall exercise better vigilance.

I am very much pained to hear what the hon. Member has said about some guests staying in my house in proximity to files. Normally I work in office. But I also take certain files to my House. But it does not mean that this is for the use of certain other people. Every Minister tries to dispose of as many files as he can but all the time he cannot sit in the office. And I don't think the hon. Member would like that any rule should be framed about laying down the norms as to who should stay in a Minister's house and who should not stay in a Minister's house. If he will kindly help me, I am prepared to send all my guests to the hon. Member's house, if he likes. In that case, I will not allow any one in my house from outside my family; if the hon. Member would give me this help, I will send them all to



him. But if that is not done, I wish to say, after all, I am a political person; I have friends; I have guests visiting me; and people close to me; and even people who are not so close to me can always have certain claims on me. Somebody has given some wrong information to the hon. Member. If he tries to make any sort of insinuation that my guests live in my house and they leak out secrets and so on, in this matter I am very particular, and I wish to say, nobody so far in my political life has been able to raise a finger against my integrity.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh):** Sir, I and my colleagues are extremely pained at the way this statement is placed before the House; it is a mere eye-wash. The Statement suffers from the fault *superssion veri ad suggesto falsi*. We have been told that a certain quantum of sugar is in transit and we need not worry about it. Would the hon. Minister please tell us on what date, from which Mill and what quantity from where was despatched? Let it be in transit. If it has been loaded, give me the dates on which it was loaded, whether in wagons or rakes, how much quantity from which mill in Maharashtra and when did it leave the loading station? Then only we will be able to know whether it is lost in transit or not. The hon. Minister has said that it will reach in normal time and we need not worry about it. It is now 3 months before it was despatched, but so far it has not reached the destination. It is not the report of the "Hindustan Times" only but it has also appeared in 'Nai Duniya', 'Yug Dharam' and 'Nav Bharat' and in a large number of papers published in Madhya Pradesh. Since then you have not made any enquiries and you have not come up before the House with factual details as to the transit position, about the loading of the sugar, particulars of wagons and rakes, when it was despatched, from what point in Maharashtra it was

despatched and the date on which it was despatched.

Secondly, possibly when we referred to 40,000 metric tonnes, in your statement you have mentioned that does it pertain to the quantity which was despatched from Maharashtra only? May I ask him whether sugar has been despatched from any other State? If so, to what extent? The June quota has not been given so far. Today we are almost at the end of July. Festival season is approaching and I do not know whether the entire quantity of sugar of thousands of metric tonnes will be delivered or not, when will it be despatched. May I therefore ask the hon. Minister whether he has also sent sugar from other centres than Maharashtra and when will the backlog of June quota to Madhya Pradesh be completed and by what date? These are the factual details which I want to know. Otherwise he has said that wagons are still in transit and full information is not readily available. They may be in some way-side stations. But when will it reach the destination? I want to know whether it is in Bhopal, Indore or any other place. I would request the hon. Minister to give this information to the House and if anyone is found guilty or reliction from his duty, what action you propose to take against them. We should know what action has been taken against whom.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** The hon. Member has asked me to give details about the mills and the dates on which the wagons were loaded and he wants to know the number of wagons. He might even want to know the number of bags put in the wagons. That is not possible for me to give at this time. But the fact remains that there is nothing abnormal in the situation.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** You said about 90 days maximum.



**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** Not 90 days. Only 15 to 20 days. I have given more than sufficient information. But if there are certain hon. Members who are not satisfied, I am helpless. Information regarding the number of wagons, the dates on which they were loaded, the particulars of the sugar mills from which they were loaded and stations from which they were loaded will not help to say that sugar has disappeared. (Interruptions)

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** You have not supplied the information asked for?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You allow him to reply.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** I have told you that as much as more than 30,000 tonnes of sugar reached Madhya Pradesh against the June allocation of 20,000 tonnes. If you want to know how much reached this morning in Madhya Pradesh, I am not in a position to tell you. Why are you trying to read more than what actually exists? Sugar has been reaching there. Normally allocation has not fallen short of supply. We are trying to see that the movement takes place and the supplies are maintained properly. I am giving you all the assurance. But if you try to put blame on me, FCI, my house, my friends and outsiders who cannot defend themselves, and want to throw mud, you are welcome to do that, but this would not help the situation at all.

**श्री पियूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय कह चुके हैं कि जो मंथली कोटा है वह किसी महीने में ज्यादा भी आ जाता है और किसी महीने में कम भी आता है। मझे मंत्री महोदय से यह सवाल पूछना है कि जब किसी स्टेट के लिए मंथली कोटा ज्यादा पहुंच जाता है उस स्थिति में जो कार्ड होल्डर्स हैं उनको क्या ज्यादा दिया जाता है अथवा नहीं क्योंकि

जो एक्सेस में कोटा चला जाता है वह ब्लैक मार्केट में बिक जाता है? इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी थोड़ा सा बताने की कृपा कर।

I would like to know whether there is no coordination between the Railways, FCI and the State Government concerned in this matter. Does the Food Corporation of India keep a watch over the total quantity despatched and received every month and what check is exercised over malpractices that may occur and who is to fix the responsibility? May I know whether there have been any such instances previously also and if so, what remedial steps were taken by the Government?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:** There is a very good coordination between FCI and the railways. It is only because of that that we have been able to meet the difficult situation. There was a lot of pressure on the railways in various fields; they had to move coal, diesel, sugar, food-grains and even water supply had to be maintained by railways in certain drought-affected areas. The distribution of sugar is entirely in the hands of the State Government. If they want to give additional quota and they have got sugar stocks for the purpose, we do not stop them from issuing more sugar than the normal rationed amount. This is upto the State Government to increase or decrease the rationed quota for the card holders according to the supplies that they get. The hon. Member may next come forward and ask how many ration card holders are there in each State. To answer that I will take about a year to give the information to him; I may give such information to him next year... (Interruptions).

**श्रीमती प्रमिला बन्धवते (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्टरनैशनल टाइम्स में जो न्यूज आई है, उसी आधार पर आज यह कालिग-मट्रेंशन है और हमारे मंत्री महोदय

ने उसका ऊपर जनाब बताया है। उससे ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की न्यूज गलत है और झूठी है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इस प्रकार की गलत न्यूज क्यों छपी, जब कि यह एकजिमे शरी का काम है। दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के राज में क्या चल रहा है, उसका बारे में कुछ न बताते हुए उन्हें ने इन्कवायरी करने को कहा है। इस बात की भी हमारे मंत्री के मंत्री सफाई करें।

आज यह कहा गया है कि 32 करोड़ ६० की चीनी डिसअपीयर हो गई। लेकिन हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है अगर चीनी का हिसाब देखें तो कम से कम 8 करोड़ ६० की चीनी है, तो 8 करोड़ ६० भी कम नहीं होता है। अगर डिसअपीयर हुई है, तो क्यों हुई है, इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिए। आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लैवी का चीनी राशन में लोगों को नहीं मिल रही है। मजबूर होकर लोगों को चीनी खुले बाजार में 8६० 10पै० या 8६० 25पै० और कई-कई जगहों पर 8६० 50पै० में खरीदनी पड़ रही है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने पहले खुद कहा था कि यह ड्यूल-प्राइसिंग-सिस्टम और चरणासिंह की गवर्नमेंट ने जमाने में अपनाया गया था और उसी की वजह से दाम बढ़ने लगे। आज जब एसम्बली ने इलैक्शन आ गए, तो उनको पता चला कि ड्यूल प्राइसिंग सिस्टम से ही काम होता है, और उसको उन्होंने जारी रखा। आपने दो मिलियन टन चीनी इम्पोर्ट की है। हमारे देश में बैंक-लाग की चीनी 21 लाख टन है। यदि हम इन सब चीजों को देखें और सरकार के हिसाब के मुताबिक भी 50 लाख टन चीनी का अन्दाजा हो गया होगा, लेकिन मिल-ओतर्स ने कहा है कि 46 लाख टन है, तो इस तरह से हमारे देश में 69 लाख टन चीनी है। अगर हम हिसाब को देखें तो हमारे देश में चीनी 58 लाख टन वन्जयूम होती है, जब कि आपने 8 लाख टन इम्पोर्ट

करने का कहा था। इतना कम हो रहा है। चीनी का दाम बढ़ते है और चीनी का चोरी होती है और राशन कार्ड वालों पर 2६० ९5पै० में भी चीनी नहीं मिलती है। इस बात का अन्दाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं कि यदि इतनी चीनी को खुले बाजार में बेचें तो उसकी कितनी कममत हो सकती है। आज भी गांव के लोगों को चीनी नहीं मिलती है। बल्लेक्टर के दफतर से चीनी वहां चली जाती है, इसका किसी को पता नहीं है। शहर में गरीब लोगों को भी चीनी नहीं मिलती है। मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को भी चीनी नहीं मिलती है और चीनी का दाम दिन पर दिन खुले बाजार में बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। यदि चीनी का दाम आने वाले समय में 10-12 ६० दिला हो जाए, तो यह भी कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं होगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि चाहे चीनी ट्रेन में हो या ट्रक में हो, लेकिन इस प्रकार की गलत कामों को रोकने के लिए वे क्या करने वाले हैं। फूडवार-पोरेश अनाज खरीदने के लिए जाता है, तो वहां भी किसानों को गुमराह करते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा माल स्टैंडर्ड का नहीं है। उस माल को होलसेलर्स जोकर खरीद लेते हैं और वही माल फूड वारपोरेशन को लोग खरीदते हैं। बीच में जो बमीशन होता है, वह फूड वारपोरेशन के लोग और होल सेलर्स आपस में खा जाते हैं। यह किसानों के बारे में इतिहास है, जो मैंने आपको बताया है। होल सेलर्स को पूरी सप्लाई लाइन पर बन्धा होता है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आप शहरों के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति तय करेंगे या नहीं? देश में लोग चीनी के लिए तड़प रहे हैं। चीनी का दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। 8 से 9 रुपये बिला हो गए हैं, दूसरी चीजों का दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, गरीब लोग क्या खायेंगे। इस प्रकार की बातें बार-बार न हो, इस के लिए सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिए।



आप पूरी चीनी अपने हाथ में ले कर लोगों को देने की व्यवस्था करें तो आज भी पूरे साल के लिए चीनी हर व्यक्ति को मिल सकती है, आपने 425 ग्राम चीनी हर व्यक्ति को देने की व्यवस्था की है, मैं समझती हूँ कि उस से ज्यादा मिल सकती है। चीनी के वटवारे की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार से की जाय, जिस से ऐसी अव्यवस्था पैदा न हो।

दूसरी बात—जून की 30 लाख टन चीनी मध्य प्रदेश का मिल गई है। राशन में आप जो चीनी देते हैं, वह 15 दिन की दी जाती है, लेकिन कई जगहों पर एक महीने की भी मिल जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है— यदि किसी महीने की चीनी उपभोक्ता का न मिले तो अगले महीने की चीनी के साथ उस को पिछले महीने की चीनी भी दी जाय। आज क्या होता है, दुकानदार को पास जाते हैं तो वह कहता है कि पिछले महीने का कोटा खत्म हो गया, वह नहीं मिलेगा, आगे के महीने को मिलेगा। वास्तव में दुकानदार के पास जब वह चीनी आती है तो उस को बाहर बेचने के लिए दे देते हैं, जो खुले बाजार में ब्लैक में বিকत है।

मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस पर कड़ा नियन्त्रण होता चाहिए। फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के कामों की भी निगरानी होनी चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next is Prof. Dandavate; therefore, leave some questions for him also.

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, माननीया बहन ने जो कहा है कि अखबार वाज दफा गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बातें लिख देते हैं—मैं उन से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। अखबारों को ऐसी खबरों को बेरिफाई कर के छापना चाहिए। अखबारों को ऐसी खबरों को, जिन से स्केअरसिटी का अन्देशा पैदा होता हो;

भाव बढ़ाने का डर हो और उस चीज की कमी दिखाई देती हो, वे खबरे जल्दी नहीं छापनी चाहिए, वे हम से पूछ सकते हैं।

चीफमिनिस्टर साहब को भी, मैं समझता हूँ यह चाहिए था कि पहले हम से बात कर लेते। हो सकता है किसी अफसर ने बिल्कुल गलत इन्फॉर्मेशन दी हो और इस के अन्दर मुझे यह भी शक है कि जो भाव बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, चीनी से नाजायज फायदा कमाना चाहते हैं, वे चीनी की कमी दिखा कर इस तरह की खबरें निकालवाने में उन का हाथ हो, ताकि चीनी का भाव 8 रुपए से 10-11 रुपए तक पहुँच जाय और वे उस से पैसा कमा सकें।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :** सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। ऐसे लोगों को सजा दी जाय।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** सजा देने की बात तो तब आयेगी जब किसी अफसर की गलती साबित हो। अगर किसी आफिसर की गलती सामने आयेगी तो उस को हम पूरी सजा देंगे। लेकिन इस वक्त तो हमारे सामने ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है, सजा कैसे दें। मैं माननीया बहन जी को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ—अगर हमारा कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी पकड़ में आयेगा तो हम उसको सजा दिए बगैर नहीं छोड़ेंगे। अगर वही चोरी होती है तो चोर को पकड़ने के लिए हम बिल्कुल तैयार हैं। अगर आप हम को बतायें कि कहां चोरी हो रही है, तो हम आप के साथ चल कर चोर को पकड़ेंगे, इस काम में हम कोई कमी नहीं छोड़ेंगे, लेकिन यहां तो चोर पकड़ने की बात इस वक्त नहीं है।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** 9 रुपए किलो चीनी बिकवाने में आप की ब्यूरोक्रेसी शामिल है।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** चोरों को पकड़वाने में आप हमारी मदद कीजिए। मिनिस्टर

को चोर बतला कर चोर नहीं पकड़ा जा सकता ।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** मैं मिनिस्टर को चोर नहीं बतला रहा हूँ ।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :** आप तो मुझे मुलजिम बना कर कटहरे में खड़ा करना चाहते हैं ।

फूड कारपोरेशन के काम की भी हम सख्त निगरानी करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे निगरानी करते-करते भी जबरदस्ती की बात होती है, जबरदस्ती के इल्जाम लगाते रहेगे तो आप मिनिस्टर की या सरकार की हैल्प नहीं कर रहे हैं । मैम्बर्स के प्रिविलेज है तो हमारे भी कुछ प्रिविलेज है । मिनिस्टर के न सही, लेकिन कम से कम मेम्बर की हैसियत से तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे भी सब के बराबर प्रिविलेज हैं । इतनी बात मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ ।

13.00 hrs.

जहाँ तक वितरण सारा सरकार के हाथ लेने के बारे में हमारी बहन का सुझाव है, उस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जब 65 परसेंट चीनी अपने हाथ में ले कर तकसीम कर रहे हैं और उस में मुसीबत पड़ी हुई है, तो सरकार 100 फीसदी का वितरण कैसे करेगी । यह सरकार के लिए एक बहुत भारी काम होगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सारी चीनी अगर सरकार ले ले और उस को बेचना चाहे और तकसीम करना चाहे, तो गरीब लोगों को 2 रुपए 85 पैसे में वह चीनी सप्लाई नहीं कर सकेंगे और फिर चीनी का भाव लाजमी तौर पर बढ़ेगा । यह ध्यवस्था इसलिए रखी गई है कि ब्लैक मार्केट में, ब्लैक मार्केट इसे नहीं कह सकते बल्कि फ्री मार्केट में, जो लोग खर्चा बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं,

जो मिठाई खाने वाले लोग है, वे कुछ ज्यादा पैसा दें लेकिन 65 फीसदी शूगर कंट्रोल में ले कर 35 फीसदी मिल-मालिकों के लिए छोड़ दी है और उन्हें कुछ छूट दी है कि वे अपना कुछ नुकसान पूरा करें क्योंकि कास्ट प्राइस से भी कम 2 रुपए 85 पैसे पर लोगों को चीनी देते है ताकि कम से कम कंट्रोल्ड शूगर जितना हम तकसीम कर सकते हैं, वह सब देशवासियों को मिले, कम आमदनी वाले लोगों को मिले । हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि दाम कम हो लेकिन यह बात नहीं हो पाएगी कि हम सारी शूगर कंट्रोल कर के बेचना शुरू कर दें ।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** On the 24th of July, 1980, the Hindustan Times carried a box item in which the news given was not a 'fake news' but it was a specific news. The heading was 'TWO TRAIN LOADS SUGAR 'MISSING'. It was further quoted that the sugar that disappeared was worth Rs. 32 crores and it was 40,000 tonnes of sugar that had disappeared. The news item began with 'The Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister has asked the authorities to make a thorough enquiry into the reported disappearance of sugar'.

After listening to the statement from the hon. Minister I doubt whether Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had entrusted the responsibility of enquiry on the Union Minister for Agriculture to find out whether there has been any disappearance. From his statement it appears that this news item is completely baseless.

In this statement there are comments that are related to the transit, that are related to the piece-meal and rake movement of sugar wagons. He has already said that in regard to the wagons which are still in transit, full information is not readily available. From my past experience I can tell the hon. Minister that if he is keen to know from the Railway Board what exactly the position of wagons in transit is, if you



just put a telephone call to the centre concerned, you can always find out how many wagons had started from a particular point, at what point they have reached and how many are in the pipeline. This information can be had within a few hours only. I can tell you from my experience, it is always possible. Therefore, I am surprised that after such a dangerous news item that had appeared in the press, how is it that the officials of the F.C.I., I do not directly put the responsibility on the Minister, how is it that the officials of the Ministry did not immediately contact the Railways to find out as to how much sugar is there in the pipeline.

There is one important reference. There the Minister is correct. He said that the despatch of sugar from Maharashtra Mills to Madhya Pradesh is only through piecemeal wagons and to some extent through rakes, the percentage being approximately 75 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

In view of various infra-structural difficulties in the country, the situation is bound to continue like that. There will be only some loading points where rake movement will be possible; at other places, it will be basically a piecemeal movement. Taking note of this fact, I would like to make a constructive proposal. In the light of this particular instance, will the hon. Minister be amenable to the suggestion that let there be certain points where by motor transport you can bring the sugar and put the stocks of sugar there and at those suitable points a greater degree of rake movement can be arranged? Very often, the various States and consumers are not able to get their adequate quota of sugar because piecemeal movement is carried on and as a result of that, as he has rightly said, very often longer duration of time is taken to move the sugar from one place to another. Therefore, in view of this news item and in view of whatever you have said will you try to build up certain centres where the millowners

—whether they are cooperative sugar factories or private sugar factories—will be asked to bring the sugar to those particular loading points where the rake movement is easy? Thereby such complaints can be completely eliminated.

There is another important point. I want to know whether the entire movement is taking place only in one particular direction. Very often, railway movement is a closed circuit movement. If some commodities are moved from point A to point B and some other commodities are moved from B to A, the wagons which carry sugar to M.P. are kept for some time in M.P. for some other commodities to be loaded and then they come back to the point where the sugar is to be loaded again. That is the closed circuit movement. In this particular case, I want to know whether the movement of sugar is part of the closed circuit movement and as a result of that whether more time is taken and therefore, more sugar is remaining in the pipeline and as a result of that perhaps at places like M.P. and a number of other places, they are not able to get this. Lastly, I want to know whether the sugar quota received for the fair price shops in M.P. is received exclusively from Maharashtra or it is also received from other centres and whether the sugar that is received from Maharashtra mills is adequate to meet the requirements of the open market as well as the fair price shops.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am thankful to Prof. Dandavate for his suggestions. He knows about the railways. But we have already been working on the suggestions that have been given by him. M.P. gets most of its sugar from Maharashtra and some quantity from the State itself. Within the State there are certain sugar mills. There is difficulty in rake loading because out of the 47 loading points in Maharashtra, only 8 rake loading points are there. To these 8 points, as Prof. Dandavate



[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

suggested, sugar is brought by road for loading into rakes. But if we do not have more loading points where rake movement can be arranged, it is not possible to do anything more than what we are doing. As regards his suggestion for road transport to be utilised so far as it is possible we are doing it. But we have to see that the transport cost for handling sugar does not go beyond a certain point, because we have to keep the selling price at Rs. 2.85.

As regards his suggestion that Railways should have been contacted to know how many wagons have taken overdue time in transit, I may inform the hon. Members that not only the FCI but I personally contacted the railway authorities to find out how far this information as has appeared in one of the dailies was correct. I personally talked to the Member (Traffic) of the Railway Board. He told me that he would take a few days to find out this. The FCI people contacted the railway authorities. They were not able to get the full information on this issue as to where a particular wagon is in transit. It may be that the wagons may reach the destination after some days. But for the purposes of replying to the calling attention motion I do not think that would be very important because, as I have assured the House, there is no question of any wagon disappearing as has been reported by the 'Hindustan Times'.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sugar from the wagons may disappear.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is always a possibility of pilferage. But we are not discussing that at the moment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When it is said that the sugar has disappeared, it does not mean that the train has been hijacked. Very often it happens that the wagons due to technical mistake of someone, may have been diverted to some other spot

and as a result of that it does not reach the exact spot where it is supposed to go.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The report does not suggest what Prof. Dandavate says. Rs. 3.2 crore has been mentioned as the value of the disappeared sugar. Of course, the trains and the wagons cannot disappear. Nobody can lift them and walk away. When the sugar is despatched, the quantity is known. When the sugar is received at the destination, the quantity is known. When the delivery is given, the quantity is known. So, there is no question of any large quantity disappearing in transit. Otherwise, the FCI people at the receiving end would know.

Prof. Dandavate mentioned about distribution. I have given all the information that the House needed. There is no need to further waste the time of the House.

13.13 hrs

# LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their First Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Dr. B. N. Singh—11th to 28th March, 1980 (Second Session).

(2) Shri K. Ramamurthy—9th to 30th June, 1980 (Third Session).

(3) Shri M. S. K. Sathiyendran—9th June to 6th August, 1980 (Third Session).

(4) Shri Vasantrao Patil—19th July to 14th August, 1980 (Third Session).

(5) Shri Misryar Khan—11th June to 31st July, 1980 (Third Session).



Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

13.14 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 28th July, 1980, will consist of:-

(a) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order paper.

(2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval for increasing the limit of loan to be raised by the Assam States Electricity Board.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1980.

(5) Consideration of the motion for modification of the Motor Vehicles (Protective Headgears) Rules, 1980, given notice of by Shri R. K. Mhalgi.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pannani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just announced the business for the next week. I urge upon the Government to make a statement on a very important, and delicate and crucial issue.

The Israeli Parliament is rushing through a Bill in order to declare Jerusalem, including the annexed

Arab sector, as its capital. The First Reading is already over and the second and the third Readings of that Bill are expected to be completed by the 30th of this month. All this is being done at a time when the Extraordinary Session of the United Nations is debating the entire question about Palestine.

Sir this attitude of Israel is in flagrant violation of world opinion and the United Nations Resolution. They have repeatedly declared, and the Prime Minister of Israel got up from his sick bed in order to attend the Parliament to vote on this Bill declaring that Jerusalem will be an indivisible capital of Israel for all generations to come and it will be an eternal capital. All this is happening, as I said, in flagrant violation of the world opinion, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Resolution. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to come forward with a statement expressing anguish and indignation and also, in order to retaliate, in consonance with the world opinion, announcing the closure of the Israeli Consulate at Bombay and invoking more political and economic sanctions by India against Israel.

The second item that I would like the hon. Minister to consider is that the hon. Minister for Irrigation made a statement in this House on 15th July 1980 regarding the outcome of the 19th Meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held at Dacca from 9th to 11th July, 1980. This statement must be considered in this House because we must all try to see that the impasse that has unfortunately come up is solved and we move ahead with the purpose for which this Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission is there. I have already given a motion under Rule 189. It is motion No. 139, and I urge upon the Government that for an early solution for mutual benefit, this particular motion be considered at the earliest by the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I would suggest that

[Prof. Madhu Dandvate]

in the Government Business for the coming week some of the items that I am suggesting may be included either by way of a statement by the Minister or by way of a number of notices given by me. I gave a very wide choice to the Speaker right from the adjournment motions up to matters under Rule 377. Whatever is possible may be admitted.

The first issue that I would like to be included is that there has been a news item in the newspapers that the US President had already ordered a new naval force of 1800 marines and 5 warships into the Indian Ocean. That makes the Indian Ocean not a zone of peace, but a zone of power conflict between the USA and the USSR. Therefore, either a statement should be made on this by the External Affairs Minister or some discussion should be arranged.

News about the prospect of resumption of talks between the Government and the leaders of the All Assam Students Union and the Gana Sangram Parishad and the reported mediation efforts by the Manipur Chief Minister to facilitate such talks to settle the foreigners issue amicably has already appeared in the press. If the problem can be settled amicably, it is a very welcome development from the point of view of integration of the country and getting over the present impasse. We would like to know from the hon. Home Minister what the prospects of an amicable settlement are.

Lastly there is a reported move by the Reserve Bank to resist the decisions of the Tamil Nadu and the Maharashtra Governments to write off loans given to small farmers. I think this is a very serious matter and on that also the concerned Minister should come out with a categorical statement.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह सुन कर ताज्जुब

हुआ कि संसद्-कार्य मंत्री महोदय ने आगामी सप्ताह के लिए कार्य का जो विवरण पेश किया है, उसमें सरकारी काम के अलावा और किसी काम के लिए समय की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। यह तय हुआ था कि वित्त विधेयक पर विचारकी समाप्ति के बाद हम उस हवाई दुर्घटना पर चर्चा करेंगे, जिसमें श्री संजय गांधी की मृत्यु हुई थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह विषय हमारे मानस को मथ रहा है। देश में भी उसके बारे में सारे तथ्यों को जानने की उत्सुकता है। उस पर जितनी जल्दी बहस की जाये, उतना, अच्छा है। कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे हैं, जो उत्तर माँग रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी तक उनका उत्तर नहीं मिल रहा है।

जो हवाई जहाज कस्टमज द्वारा ज्वल कर लिया गया था, वह कैसे छोड़ दिया गया? उसका मालिक कौन था? और दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब किस तरह से चल रहा है? क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब का हवाई जहाज उड़ाने के लिए फ्युअल दिया जाता है, और उसके लिए हर महीने फ्युअल का कोटा बंधा हुआ है, और जिस दिन पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ाई गई, उससे एक दिन पहले दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब की ओर से 35,000 लिटर पेट्रोल निकाल लिया गया? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों में कहाँ तक सच्चाई है? ये बातें तभी उठाई जा सकती हैं, जब उस दुर्घटना पर इस सदन में गहराई से चर्चा हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उसके लिए जल्दी से जल्दी समय तय करें।

आपातस्थिति की घोषणा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने की थी। उसके अन्तर्गत अनेक राज्यों में ज्यादातियाँ हुईं। राज्य सरकारों ने उन ज्यादातियों की जाँच के लिए कमीशन बनाये। पंजाब में इसी तरह का गुरदेव सिंह कमीशन कायम हुआ था? पंजाब में चुनाव के बाद नई सरकार आ गई, लेकिन उसने उस कमीशन को भंग नहीं किया।



इसका अर्थ यह है कि श्री दरबारा सिंह की सरकार यह समझती थी कि आपातस्थिति के दौरान ज्यादातियाँ हुई हैं और उनकी जो जाँच हो रही है, वह ठीक है। इसीलिए विधान सभा की बैठक जिस दिन स्थगित हुई, उन्ही दिन गुरुदेव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का विधान सभा के सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया। मैं उस रिपोर्ट के तीन भागों की प्रतियाँ प्राप्त करने में सफल हो गया हूँ। कहा जा सकता है कि पंजाब में इमर्जेंसी के दौरान जो ज्यादातियाँ हुई, उनसे इस मदन का क्या सम्बन्ध है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समय जो हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the property of the Punjab Assembly. How did you get it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is public property.

उस समय के पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री इस समय हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं और कमीशन ने उनके आचरण पर भी कुछ टिप्पणियाँ की हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री ऐसे होने चाहिए, जिन पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं। वह प्रदेश से देश में आ गये हैं। लेकिन व्यक्ति के नाते जानो जैल सिंह वही बने हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are asking for a discussion on this. By this you are having a discussion now!

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं तो चाहता हूँ, वह हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं, सदन के सदस्य हैं, अगर उनके आचरण पर कोई टिप्पणी हुई है और टिप्पणी कमीशन के द्वारा हुई है तो यह गंभीर मामला है और इस को दबाया नहीं जा सकता। इस मामले का सफाई के साथ गृह मंत्री महोदय को सामना करना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि सदन को इस बारे में अपनी राय प्रकट करने का मौका मिले।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. Because you have not mentioned any particular item, I will give you only three minutes. Please be brief.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो तीन मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम सूबों में खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, आसाम, मणिपुर, केरल, कर्नाटक, गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल, पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली आदि अनेक राज्यों में बाढ़ की विभीषिका छाई हुई है। हजारों घर गिर चुके हैं। कई सी जानें गई हैं। कई अरब रुपए की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में 23 जिलों के लगभग 4 हजार गाँव बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या 20 लाख से अधिक है। मरने वालों की संख्या 250 से अधिक है। सम्पत्ति की हानि 250 करोड़ से अधिक हुई है। तमाम जगहों में सेना को बुलाया गया है मदद के लिए। हमारे पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बस्ती, बलिया, गाजीपुर और वाराणसी आदि तमाम जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं। हम लोगों ने 193 नियम के अन्तर्गत एक प्रस्ताव दिया है। उस पर बहस कराने के लिए हम लोगों ने स्पीकर महोदय से भी प्रार्थना की थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहस जरूर कराई जाये ताकि बाढ़ की इस विभीषिका से प्रभावित बहुत से सदस्य अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को यहाँ पर कह सकें जिस से सरकार उस पर कार्यवाही कर सके।

दूसरी बात—यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत दिनों से नहीं हो पाई है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है। उस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की माँगों पर भी यहाँ चर्चा नहीं हुई है। इसलिए यू जी सी की रिपोर्ट पर अवश्य बहस होनी चाहिए।

अन्तिम बात—गुरुवर्ग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अवश्य बहस होनी चाहिए इस सदन के अंदर क्यों कि वह (श्री जैल सिंह)

भारत के गृह मंत्री हैं और सदन के माननीय सदस्य हैं। उनके ऊपर उसमें आक्षेप किए गए हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर बहस हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi. You should also take only three minutes.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: (Thane): I would like to submit only one point, which will require not more than 2½ minutes. I want the Government to make a statement next week on the following matter of urgent importance. This item should, therefore, be included in the next week's business.

The Government of India have in the last three months secured record credits from World Bank, International Development Association, etc. These credits amount to \$1600 million in fiscal year 1980 as compared to \$ 1492 million in 1979 and \$ 1281 million in 1978. I find it difficult to rejoice in borrowing more and more money. Indeed I do not see any reason why we should go in so much for these loans, whether soft or not soft. We have foreign exchange reserves, enough of our own, not to be seeking loans abroad. And it does not add to the self-respect of any nation to be going round with a begging bowl for foreign credits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi. you are making a statement to get a settlement from the Minister.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: You have given me three minutes to put my submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the item to be included?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I have already stated that this is my point, on which the Minister concerned should make a statement next week.

World financial institutions have a vested interest in offering us credits aid influencing our policies. They make us feel poor, helpless and dependent. We should, therefore, not only seek loans but also we should refuse them even if offered.

Much of the economic inefficiency of our public sector projects is rooted in the psychology of "laid". We seem to behave as though "aid" were a gift when it is only a loan, carrying a certain rate of interest. This Psychology has caused us to borrow lavishly, invest unwisely and lose heavily.

We know that we might be paying a lower rate of interest on foreign loans that we can earn on our own lendings. But simple self-respect and the powerful psychology of Independence-demand that we do not go in for so much foreign loan as in the last few months. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to make a statement on this important issue next week.

श्री रामावतरा शास्त्री (पटना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहला सवाल जो अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में शामिल किया जाए वह है दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों का प्रवेश जिसको लेकर बहुत ही गोल-माल हो रहा है और दिल्ली के अखबारों में रोज कोई न कोई कहानी निकल रही है। इसके कारण लोग परेशान हैं, अभिभावक परेशान हैं, छात्र परेशान हैं और उनका एडमिशन नहीं हो पा रहा है। हम लोगों ने शिक्षा विभाग की मांगों पर बहस भी नहीं की इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कालेजों में जो एडमिशन का सवाल एक विकराल रूप में सामने उपस्थित है उस विषय पर भी अगले सप्ताह बहस करने का समय निर्धारित किया जाए।



दूसरी बात ला एंड आर्डर से सम्बन्धित है। आज के ही अखबारों में निकला है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले में एक परिवार के सात व्यक्तियों को गला घोट कर मार दिया गया। स्वयं सरकार भी कहती है कि हत्याओं को रोका नहीं जा सका है, रोज हत्याएँ बढ़ रही हैं। दिल्ली में और देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में सबसे अफसोस और चिंता की बात यह है कि ट्रेड यूनियन कार्यकर्त्ताओं की दिन दहाड़े हत्याएँ हो रही हैं और बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं। ला एंड आर्डर में वैसे तो बहुत सारे सवाल हैं लेकिन यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि राजनीतिक हत्याएँ भी हो रही हैं और आम लोगों की हत्याएँ भी हो रही हैं इसलिए इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में, यहां पर जो वाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में बहस की मांग की गई है उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अखबारों की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 319 आदमी अब तक बाढ़ों में मर चुके हैं। इसलिए यह भी बहुत आवश्यक सवाल है। जब हमने कृषि विभाग की मांगों पर बहस की थी उस समय वाढ़ का रूप आज जैसा नहीं था इसलिए उस समय हम बहस नहीं कर सके। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इस सवाल पर भी इस सदन में विचार किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Choubey.

Your points are crystal-clear. Therefore, you can even just read out. One is discussion on bonus; everybody knows about it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Yes, Sir. The bonus issue must be settled before the festival season comes in. The Durga Pooja and Ganesh Pooja are coming. That is the first item.

The second is about jute. We will be having very good jute this year, but jute prices have not yet been fixed. We want that jute prices should be fixed and that the STC

must be forced to buy jute. This should be on the Agenda.

Thirdly, as other friends have also stated the Gurudev Singh Commission indicating the Hon. Home Minister should be made an issue. We want that this should be discussed.

Fourthly, yesterday's papers have stated that in West Bengal for the Santaldih plant we are not getting coal. Instead of coal, ash is supplied through wagons. I want this issue also to be discussed. We want to know what is actually being supplied. We are short of power and if the Santaldih plant fails due to non-supply of coal we will be hard put.

Today's paper has got one point which I think should be discussed. The Central Government officials who stood witness before the Shah Commission are still being harassed. They are being transferred; they are not being allowed to joint; duty. I think this should be on the agenda for discussion.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आने वाले सप्ताह में मैं दो आइटम रखने के लिए आपसे प्रार्थना करती हूँ। पहला महिलाओं के संबंध में ला कमीशन ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, इसके बारे में सदन में चर्चा होनी बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे देश में गरीब तबके की महिलायें, हरिजन-आदिवासी और गरीब किसान मजदूरों की महिलायें असुरक्षित हैं। इनके लिए कानून में तबदीली करना बहुत आवश्यक है। महिला संगठन ने जो ला-कमीशन को सुझाव दिए थे, उनमें से बहुत से उन्होंने मंजूर कर लिए हैं। उन्होंने इंडियन पीनल कोड, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड और एबीडॉस एक्ट में तबदीली करने के लिए जो सुझाव रखे हैं, उन पर तुरन्त चर्चा होनी चाहिए तथा कानूनी रूप में उसको हमारे सामने लाया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होता है तो गौड़ जैसे लोग, जो बागपत में आज खुले फिर रहे हैं, उनको छुटकारा नहीं मिलेगा।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि बहुत दिनों से अखबारों में खबर आ रही है कि इंडियन रेडक्रास सोसाइटी में बहुत गड़बड़ चल रही है, लाखों रुपयों का सामान सड़ रहा है। जिसमें मिल्क पाउडर, चीनी और बेबीफूड आदि चीजें हैं। 1972 में जो बंगलादेश के लिए सामान आया था, उसमें बहुत सी चीजें ब्लैक मार्केट में, बाजारों में, बेची गई है। ऐसी शिकायतों पर श्री पिम्पुटकर ने, जो विजीलेंस कमीशनर है, रिपोर्ट भी दी है। मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि उन्होंने जिन लोगों पर ऐसे कामों की जिम्मेदारी डाली थी, अब जो कमेटी रि-कांस्टीचूट हुई है, उस कमेटी में भी उन्हीं लोगों को लिया गया है, जिससे इंडियन रेड क्रॉस का काम काफी ठप्प हो रहा है। वर्ल्ड-बैंक में भी गड़बड़ चल रही है और बहुत सा सामान सड़ रहा है। इसलिए निश्चित रूप से इस मामले पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. He has not mentioned any item. He may make a speech for three minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Is it important that items are indicated, Sir? What is the number of the Direction under which it is compulsory?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only said there is no item in your name.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Right, Sir.

Now, specific charges have been levelled and original and authenticated documents have been produced. I take the responsibility of proving that in the distribution of coal to 133 parties, mostly in Malda District which falls within the constituency of Mr. A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, permits were given illegally, with mala-fide intentions. Two Motions are pending before the House. One says, under Rule 184, that for this mis-

conduct, the Minister should be drubbed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These Motions are under consideration—very active consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted time... (Interruption). \*\*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Sir, this should be expunged.

(Interruptions) \*\*

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why should it be expunged? Is there anything unparliamentary?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are two motions: One about... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he has said something which is not parliamentary I will go through the proceedings and expunge it. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are a veteran Parliamentarian: why all this? It does not look nice—not visibly like this. You are a veteran Parliamentarian: \*\*

You can have consultation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now come to the subject proper: you might forget.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is that the two motions should be discussed, keeping in mind what late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had done in the case of Mudgal. For conduct unbecoming of a Member, the man was forced to resign. Here, if the Prime Minister does not want to shield this person, \*\*—I can sign on my own responsibility—because the West Bengal Enforcement Police have found out that in many cases the parties did not exist at all, it has

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



been given to ghosts and it has gone into the black-market and crossed the river to Bangladesh, therefore, the Motions should be taken up next week.\*\*

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** I have given a motion regarding the procurement policy, for raw jute, of the Government. The importance of the subject lies in the fact that it appears the Government is going to revise the entire procurement policy for raw jute. You know and the Government knows that when the Jute Corporation of India was established the object for which it was established was declared to be to progressively move towards monopoly procurement of raw jute. Now the Government, it appears, has revised that policy of monopoly procurement, resulting in the reduction of procurement by the JCI with every passing year. The price for jute which is remunerative is not being made available to the jute growers. This year it has been fixed at Rs. 160/- per quintal which is not only unremunerative but also much below the cost of production. I think this is such an important subject that it affects the interests of millions of jute growers spread over six States of our country, particularly the eastern region. I want the Government—and you should also try to help me—to find the time to discuss this subject on which I have given a motion.

My second point is the question of dearness allowance.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It has been already announced.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I find a notice that the Hon. Minister is going to make a statement. I do not know what is in that statement, but the fact is that the wholesale price index has risen by 26 points since February this year, making two additional dearness allowance instalments payable. I do not know what is the instalment announced—one or two. My point is

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

that already two instalments have become due and the Government should come out with a statement allowing two instalments of D.A. for Central Government employees. In case he is going to make a statement, I would ask the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to allow a discussion on that statement, on which we can discuss this point.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If the statement is to your satisfaction...

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Then I do not require it. But my point is this. I do not know what is in the statement...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I also do not know.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** But the price rise has been such that two instalments have already become payable. He should bear this in mind while making the statement.

My third point is this. Much has been said in this House about electoral reforms. An assurance has been given by the Government side on many occasions. I think, Government should include in its list of business some statement or some policy statement, whatever it may be, in the matter of electoral reforms.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions they have made. I can only say that I will look into those suggestions, and those suggestions which are necessary to be brought to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee. I will bring those to their notice. Some of the Members have demanded some statements from the concerned Ministers. I will write to them and if they think proper, they will make the statements.

13.47 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: FURTHER INSTALLMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND DEARNESS RELIEF TO PENSIONERS.**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):**

Speaker Sir,

Under the existing Dearness Allowance Scheme as applicable to the Central Government employees, an instalment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees become due for consideration after every 8-point increase in the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index. On this basis, the last dearness allowance instalment was paid to the employees from 1-2-80, with reference to the index average of 352. At the end of April 1980, the index average crossed 360 points and consequently a further dearness allowance instalment to the employees from 1-5-1980 became due for consideration. The Government have decided to pay this instalment in cash. Orders for its payment will issue shortly. This instalment will benefit the employees getting pay upto Rs. 1600 per mensem, with marginal adjustments. The instalment will cost the exchequer Rs. 51.66 crores during the current financial year, the annual cost of the instalment being Rs. 62 crores.

2 Under the existing scheme relating to dearness relief to the Central Government pensioners including family pensioners, an instalment of the relief at the rate of 5 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25 per mensem is considered after every 16-point increase in the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index. On this basis, the last instalment was paid to the pensioners from 1-11-1979 with

reference to the index average of 344. With the index average crossing 360 points at the end of April 1980, another instalment of the relief from 1-5-1980 became due for consideration. The Government have decided to pay the instalment, which will cost the exchequer Rs. 7.66 crores during 1980-81, the annual cost of the instalment being Rs. 9.20 crores.

3. Budget provision for this expenditure already exists in the Estimates for the year 1980-81.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur):** Will the hon. Finance Minister please let us know whether another instalment has become due from 1st July, 1980?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Let us cross the bridge when we come to it.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Why don't you announce it now?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It has not come.

13.49 hrs.

**TERRITORIAL ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
C. P. N. SINGH):**

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.



**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd.**

**(ii) NEED TO PROTECT AMVAKHAS AND  
LEELKAR VILLAGES OF DEORIA AND BALIA  
DISTRICTS OF U.P. FROM RAPID SOIL  
EROSION**

**श्री रामनगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि देवरिया तथा बलिया जनपद जो यू० पी० में स्थित है, बूड़ी गण्डक तथा सरजू का कटाव बड़ी तेजी से हो रहा है। गण्डक नदी अमवाखास के पास लगभग 900 घर काट चुकी है। हजारों आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं। ठीक उसी तरह लोलकर गांव भी कट रहा है। अगर अविलम्ब इन दो नों गांवों को बचाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो ये दोनों गांव जिन की आबादी क्रमशः 24 हजार तथा 4 हजार की है, कट कर के गण्डक और सरजू में विलीन हो जायेंगे। सरकारी सहायता नगण्य है। अविलम्ब राज्य सरकार को इस बात का निर्देश दिया जाए कि वह उसका उचित प्रबन्ध करे।

13.52 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

**(iii) NEED TO CONVERT JAGANNATH  
TRUNK ROAD INTO A NATIONAL HIGH-  
WAY.**

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasora):** I beg to submit to you the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

After completion of the Subarna-rekha all-weather bridge going to be completed soon which is constructed on a central government loan of a crore of rupees, the distance from Calcutta to Orissa will be reduced by 86 km. than that of the distance by National Highways 5 and 6 which is the only route by road. So, to save

time, fuel consumption and wear and tear etc. all the vehicular traffic now plying in thousands an hour on National Highways will be plying over the road from Kharagpur to Balasore which is known as Jagannath Trunk Road, constructed at the time of the Maratha rule, to connect Puri, the place of great Lord Jagannath with Calcutta, the place of Goddess Kali, now named as M.D.R. 74, by which the entire road from Kharagpur to Balasore will be torn in pieces and the culverts and bridges which were constructed more than hundred years back which are either in a dilapidated condition or in broken stages, will totally collapse, since the materials and specifications of this road and the width of this road are much less than the specifications and breadth of the National High Way. So the Orissa government has moved the centre several times to convert this portion of the road i.e. from Kharagpur to Balasore in Orissa, as a national highway which will cost only Rs. 4.28 crores but which will result in a net saving of Rs. 1 crore every year which is being spent at present towards fuel, wear and tear, etc. The Central Government has so far not given any consent to the proposal of the State Government which is causing frustration among the people of Orissa. Apart from this, if the entire vehicular traffic is diverted to this Jagannath Trunk road, the road is likely to suffer damages and ruination.

Considering all these aspects, I very humbly request the central Government to convert this Jagannath trunk road into a National Highway to save the annual wastage of national wealth of Rs. 1 crore.

**(iv) REPORTED SERIOUS SITUATION IN  
DANDAKARANYA PROJECT AREA IN  
MADHYA PRADESH BECAUSE OF FRICTION  
BETWEEN TRIBALS AND REFUGEE SETTLERS.**

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** Sir, I want to raise



a very delicate and urgent matter of public importance under Rule 377.

A serious situation is prevailing in Dandakaranya Project area in Madhya Pradesh. The friction between tribals and the refugee settlers in this part is being exploited by a variety of people. Some local leaders, on their part, instigate the tribals against the Bengali refugees for political purpose. The tribals were also exploited by unscrupulous settlers by local touts. They were often given only Rs. 100 for 10 maunds of paddy and duped of land. The touts in league with banks and DDA officials are exploiting the adivasis also. The officials never mention the cost at the time of giving seeds but later recover a fancy price. For a pair of cows Rs. 7,750 was sanctioned, but the officials bought the animals for themselves. The beneficiaries complained that they were given cows worth not more than Rs. 300-400/- a pair. This is the situation prevailing in Dandakaranya Project area. The tribals and the refugees are exploited by local administration and DDA officials. They are creating friction between tribals and the refugees. So, I urge upon the Government to take a serious note of this situation and steps be taken for development of harmonious relations between them. Steps should also be taken to see that the refugees are not cheated/exploited by the D.D.A. officials.

Personally I want to appeal to you, Sir, that in view of the explosive situation in North-Eastern region, proper conditions should be created regarding the tribals and non-tribals. This has happened in Dandakaranya area. I request you to give proper instructions to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who may ask the Home Minister to make a statement on the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ratansinh Rajda.

(v) PROBLEMS OF WORKERS OF NEW  
JEHANGIR VAKIL MILLS LTD., BHAV-  
NAGAR.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bom-  
bay South): Sir, I want to raise an

urgent matter of public importance under Rule 377. A serious situation has arisen in Bhavnagar, a medium size town of Gujarat. A composite textile unit, namely, the New Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd., is hard hit by the mismanagement, mal-administration and unfair economic behaviour of the present management. The 3,000 workers have lost their employment and nearly 15,000 souls are put to untold misery, economic hardship and starvation. The management started indulging into economic misbehaviour from 1978. The Managing Director turned this economically viable unit into his household unit. Directors of the Board of this Company resigned and only husband, wife and son were conducting this public limited concern in their own way and manners which ultimately resulted into huge losses particularly in those days when other textile units were earning huge profits. The attention to the deteriorating condition of these mills because of the mismanagement and mal-administration was drawn by the local textile unions of Government of India and Government of Gujarat.

The Government, indeed, appointed an investigating Committee *vide* their order No. S.O. 55(E)15/IDRA/79 Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, New Delhi dated 27th January, 1979. The Committee after making full and complete investigation submitted their report to the Government of Gujarat. The State Government examined the report of the Investigation Committee and its recommendations carefully and they have communicated their views to the Government of India to the effect that the course of action to prevent the apprehended closure of the mills should be taken. The management has continued mal-administration and failed to make payment of earned wages to the workers on due dates thus violating the statutory legal provisions. The management assured the workers that



[Shri Ratansinh Rajda—Contd.]

the payment of the earned wages will be done on 8th, 9th, and 10th July, 1980. Having assured the workers, management failed to do so. This misbehaviour and betrayal of management, ended the patience of entire labour force of that unit as it was the last straw on camel's back. The workers declared that they will work only after they get their wages. This situation is brought to the notice of the Government of Gujarat. According to my information, the Chief Minister had done something for their regular payments but the management has not heeded to his request also.

Under the circumstances, I demand prompt and immediate action by the Industry Ministry to solve the problems of 3,000 workers of this New Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar.

(vi) REPORTED LOCK OUT DECLARED BY EAST INDIAN MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION IN WEST BENGAL.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

A serious situation has developed in the cinema industry in West Bengal. The owners organisation the East Indian Motion Picture Association has unilaterally declared lockout. A large number of cinema houses are closed for years. The owners refuse to negotiate on the new Charter of Demands submitted by the Bengal Motion Picture Employees Union on the expiry of the previous agreement on pay scale. The owners are creating a crisis to foil the attempt of the State Government to further the cause of regional pictures. The Union has called for 3 days strike in all cinema halls of West Bengal on 26th, 27th and 28th July, 1980 to face the attack of the owners. It is really a serious situation for the cinema industry of West Bengal and the Government should immediately intervene to bring a solution.

14.00 hrs.

(vii) REPORTED BURNING OF HOUSE OF CITY MAGISTRATE, MUZZAFARNAGAR BY CERTAIN DEMONSTRATORS.

श्री रणवीर सिंह (केसरगंज): सभापति जी, सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट मुजफ्फरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि एक हरिजन हैं, के घर को कुछ प्रदर्शन-कारियों ने, जो तथा कथित बागपत कांड के संदर्भ में प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। और जिन का नेतृत्व उत्तर प्रदेश के एक लोकदल के एम० एल० ए० कर रहे थे, आग लगा दी वे उनके सामान को तोड़फोड़ डाला। यह हरिजन अधिकारी घटना के समय अनुपस्थित थे। इन के इस कुकृत्य से सरकारी अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों में आतंक व्याप्त है। इस मामले को लेकर हरिजनों में भारी क्षोभ है। अब तक उनके जाति विरादरी के जनसामान्य के साथ ही दुर्व्यवहार की शिकायतें थीं, लेकिन अब उनके जाति के लोगों के उच्च सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ जातिवाद के नाम द्वारा यह विष-वमन उनके द्वारा महान अपमान का कारण माना जा रहा है।

सरकार द्वारा यदि इस दिशा में कड़ी कार्यवाही न की गई तो उन का मनोबल गिर जायेगा। मनोबल ऊंचा करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। कड़ी कार्यवाही के आदेश दिये जायें, अन्यथा हरिजनों एवं सरकारी कर्मचारी दोनों हतोत्साहित हो जायेंगे।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है, इस पर पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर, जो यहां हैं, उनको या तो खुद बयान देना चाहिये या गृह-मंत्री जी को कहना चाहिये कि वह बयान दें। यह बड़ा गंभीर मसला है। (व्यवधान) लोक दल के लोगों के द्वारा, जिनका नेतृत्व वहां के एम० एल० ए० कर रहे हैं, जबर्दस्ती फंड कलकट किया जा रहा है, और वहां हरिजनों का घर से बाहर निकलना दूभर हो रहा है (व्यवधान)

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :**  
 सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। जब वहां आग लगा रहा था, तो आपकी पुलिस और सरकार क्या कर रही थी? उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और पुलिस क्या कर रही थी? (व्यवधान) यह कह रहे हैं कि हरिजन मजिस्ट्रेट के घर को आग लगाई गई है, यह आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि बहुत गंभीर है। जब आग लगा रहे थे तो वहां की पुलिस और सरकार क्या कर रही थी? इसी इश्यू पर सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बर्खास्त किया जाये। (व्यवधान) वह सरकार एक हरिजन अधिकारी की जान-माल की रक्षा नहीं कर सकी।

**सभापति महोदय :** कृपया बैठिये इस प्रकार से इस पर चर्चा यहां नहीं हो सकती है।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झारखपुर) :**  
 मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या इस सदन में कोई माननीय सदस्य किसी राजनीतिक दल को इंगित कर के ऐसा कह सकते हैं कि लोकदल ऐसा काम करवा सकता है? (व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** कह सकते हैं।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** मैं फिर से आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि वह किसी व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कह सकते हैं, चाहे लोकदल का ही क्यों न हो, लेकिन किसी दल के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कह सकते हैं। (व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** मैंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का नाम लेने में कोई बुराई नहीं हो सकती है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :**  
 जब कांग्रेस का नाम लिया जायगा, तब भी आपका रूलिंग बरकरार रहेगा ?

सभापति महोदय सब के लिए है यह।

(viii) NEED FOR JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF A PERSON IN MADIPUR, DELHI, AFTER ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (New Delhi): Sir, tension prevails in the village of Madipur, Delhi. Large number of policemen have been posted there. The Police took away the dead body of one Raegaria alias Raghbir Singh from the village at about 2.30 this morning. The family of the deceased had refused to cremate the body as they had suspected foul play at the hands of the Police.

Late Raegaria alias Raghbir Singh was arrested near Meerut about five or six days ago, and was kept in police custody for interrogation. It is alleged that he was mercilessly beaten and tortured by the police. As a consequence, Raegaria became very sick. Instead of getting him examined by Government doctors, some private practitioners were called by the police. Obviously, the police did not want Government hospital doctors to see the injuries inflicted on the body of the suspect as a result of police brutality. As the condition of Raegaria further deteriorated, he was admitted to Safdarjung hospital on July 21. According to the police, he was produced before Metropolitan Magistrate next day who discharged him for want of evidence. The police again took him to the hospital and left him there.

The question is why did the police leave him at the hospital alone. Why were the relatives not informed? How it is that they came to know about his whereabouts only after his death?

Is it not a fact that Raghbir Singh was taken to hospital only after he had vomitted blood? Why was he produced before the Magistrate in a hurry? Is it because the Police did not want him to die in their custody?

This is a fit case for a judicial enquiry to ascertain the facts and the



circumstances leading to the death of Raghbir Singh. The House would like to know whether any action has been taken against the Police Officers for their inhuman conduct.

(ix) COMPULSORY PASSING IN ENGLISH SUBJECT FOR ADMISSION TO 10+2 COURSE IN DELHI.

श्री राम बिलास पास बान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में हजारों लड़के दसवीं कक्षा पास कर चुके हैं, लेकिन ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में उनका नामांकन इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है कि वे दसवीं कक्षा में अंग्रेजी विषय में पास नहीं हैं जिस विद्यालय से छात्रों ने दसवीं कक्षा पास की है, उस विद्यालय में भी अंग्रेजी में पास न होने के कारण उनका नामांकन ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में नहीं हो रहा है। फलस्वरूप हजारों छात्रों का भविष्य प्रतिवर्ष अंधकारमय होता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन के नियम के अनुसार अंग्रेजी में पास करना अनिवार्य है। यदि कोई विद्यार्थी किसी अन्य विषय में फ़ैल है, तो उसका नामांकन ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में मिल जाता है, लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि अंग्रेजी में फ़ैल होने पर नामांकन नहीं होता।

यह खेद का विषय है कि आज़ादी के बत्तीस वर्षों के बाद भी हम अंग्रेजी के इतने गुलाम हैं कि बिना अंग्रेजी के काम चल ही नहीं सकता। संविधान-निर्माताओं का मत था कि आज़ादी के कुछ ही वर्षों के अन्दर देश भाषा के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जायगा और इस लिए संविधान निर्माताओं ने अधिक से अधिक 15 वर्षों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा की अनुमति संविधान की धारा 343 के अनुसार दी थी लेकिन घटने के बजाय अंग्रेजी बढ़ती ही गई इसके बाद राजभाषा अधिनियम बनाया गया, लेकिन उसके बाद भी मुट्ठी भर नौकरशाह एवं अंग्रेजी-प्रेमियों के कारण देशी भाषा का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है।

भाषा का अन्तर्गत पेट और देश दोनों से जुड़ा है जो देश अपनी भाषा के मामले में गुलाम है, वह आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भी गुलाम है और उसकी राष्ट्रीयता भी खतरे में रहती है।

इस देश में विदेशी भाषा, अंग्रेजी भाषा, कभी नहीं पूछा कि हमें अंग्रेजी चाहिए या नहीं उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर अंग्रेजी थोप दी और आज़ादी के 32 वर्षों के बाद भी हम पृष्ठ रहे हैं कि इस देश में देशी भाषा चले या अंग्रेजी चले यह देश के लिए शर्म की बात है। इसमें न तो दक्षिण और उत्तर का झगड़ा है, न क्षेत्रीय भाषा को अपनाने का सीधा समाधान है कि अंग्रेजी को इस देश से जाना चाहिए। यदि सरकार चाहे, तो उत्तर भारत में एक दक्षिण की भाषा को और दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी को अनिवार्य कर दे लेकिन वह अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता समाप्त करे।

अतः भारत सरकार से मांग है कि वह शिक्षण संस्थानों से अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता समाप्त करें तथा सरकारी कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिनियम का कड़ाई से पालन कराये।

14.10 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1980—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. Venkataraman on the 24th July, 1980, namely:—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration.”

Now, Mr. A. T. Patil.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill (No. 2) of 1980 which is intended to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India and to bring into operation the proposals that were made for resource mobilisation. This, to my mind, is the last stage of discussion on the budget. The first part dealt with the allocations of funds to different sectors of Govt's activities and this part refers to the mobilisation of the



[Shri A. T. Patil]

resources to raise these funds. This forms part of our fiscal policy. Now, in our economy, in the sense of the economy of a developing country, the two major objectives of the fiscal policy of the State are

- (1) income redistribution, and
- (2) resource mobilisation.

Now, the present fiscal policy of this Government undertakes to achieve both. So far as income redistribution is concerned, the present policy which is sought to be translated into action under this Finance Bill, seeks to raise the exemption limits of income-tax and wealth tax. I have gone through the notices of amendments given by the hon. Members and found that they have no dispute as a matter of fact, with this aspect of the fiscal policy, namely, income redistribution. In fact what was suggested by some of the hon. Members is that the limit of the income-tax exemptions should be raised the more in individual cases. If you go through the various amendments given by some of the hon. Members, you will find this. However, their proposal is that the rate of taxation on companies' income should be enhanced. In effect so far as this aspect of the fiscal policy is concerned, there is no dispute amongst the Members. There may be disputes with respect to the degree to which this fiscal policy can be advanced. There is bound to be to be a dispute on this. But as far as the policy as such is concerned, there is no dispute.

They also accept the policy so far as resource mobilisation is concerned. In this connection, the Central Government has undertaken a few measures.

First, I will refer to minor measures and then revert to major measures adopted. One of the minor measures adopted is the utilisation of disguised unemployed labour for production purposes. I am referring specially to the National Rural Employment Scheme. I am aware of the fact that

this particular scheme is not directly intended towards this end. It is mainly intended for the purpose of generating employment which is absolutely essential; but secondarily one can say that if the disguised unemployed labour force is utilised under this scheme for productive works, it will certainly generate capital formation in one sense.

The second measure, and that is the most important measure, to which a reference should be made, is the measure of taxation. While adopting this measure of taxation, the Government has to see that the incentives to the entrepreneurs for employment of capital and promoting private investment are saved, and protected, and therefore, certain taxation measures have been so taken that those incentives are maintained; not only that they are maintained, but they are, to some extent, augmented. Measures have also been taken to distribute the taxation, thinly, I would say, over a number of items without jeopardising the incentives that may be given to the would-be entrepreneurs. My submission is, therefore, that there is nothing to be objected to in the Bill,—in fact, everything is to be commended—in respect of the fiscal policy of Government of India which is incorporated in this Bill.

Our Hon'ble Finance Minister is really a straight-forward and very conscientious Finance Minister...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): That is the trouble.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: May be. He is so straight-forward and conscientious that the moment he received the objections or suggestions, whatever they may be called, from the affected taxpayers, he immediately brought forward the amendments by himself and did not wait till the general discussion on the Finance Bill to ascertain the mind of this House. It is not a question that he cannot bring further amendments later. I am sure, if he finds it necessary after hearing the hon. Members on the general discus-



sion of this Bill, he will find out a way to bring further amendments also. Sir, while formulating his policy, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has relied very much on and has kept a great faith and confidence in the common man. He feels that if these incentives are given, there is bound to be generation of collective or national savings for capital formation, there is bound to be utilisation of national savings for the development of the economy of this country. I, for one, will wish him every success for the faith that he has kept and the confidence that he has reposed in the common man of this country. I am sure, the common man in this country is wise enough to respond to his faith and confidence.

At the same time, the administration in whose hands the implementation of this fiscal policy is laid, deserves attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. It is possible that good policies may be framed, but during the implementation those good policies turn out to be bad and a fiasco is created out of the good intentions at the hands of those concerned with the implementation. I need not refer to the various reports. By way of illustration, I may refer to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission which speaks a lot about the administration. There are certain other reports also which speak very much about administrative activities. It is necessary for the Hon'ble Finance Minister to see that these policies are properly and faithfully implemented. The other day, the Hon'ble Finance Minister had said that the concessions given in taxes were intended to reach and should reach the common man. But, later on, he also said that it was true that these concessions did not reach the common man so far. The fault does not lie with the policies; the fault does not lie with the Hon'ble Minister concerned; the fault lies with the implementation of these policies. Therefore, I would urge, at the

moment, that the Hon'ble Finance Minister should look into this matter and see that these policies are properly and faithfully implemented and that the fruits of the policies reach the common man.

I take this opportunity to mention some of the matters relating to general administration and local grievances within the sphere of the responsibility of Govt. of India. I invite the Finance Minister's attention to one thing and that is about fixation of plan priorities. Ordinarily, it is the policy of the government that the plan priorities fixed by the Planning Commission will have to be followed and pursued by the States without reference to the actual needs of the States; and the result is that a sort of imbalance is being created in the development in different sectors in different States. I will refer to one case in order to illustrate my point. For instance, energy and power together with irrigation are priority sectors. They have been given top-most priority by the Planning Commission and the maximum amount in every State is spent for generation of power. Irrigation did not get that much favour. I have got some figures, so far as irrigation is concerned. Tripura has got only 7.8 per cent of the gross cropped area as gross irrigated area. Then Madhya Pradesh has got 9.8 per cent; Maharashtra has got 11.2 per cent; Kerala has got 12.7 per cent; Gujarat has got 13.5 per cent; Karnataka has got 14.9 per cent; Himachal Pradesh has got 16.7 per cent; Assam has got 17.3 per cent and Rajasthan has got 17.6 per cent and so on. The average of the country is more than 25 per cent. It means in these States there is certainly a sort of deficit so far as development of these States in the sector of irrigation is concerned. They justly need more funds for irrigation. This is just one illustration. Will it not be possible therefore for the Government of India to see that the plan priorities vary according to the needs of different States; and if



that is possible, I think the Government of India will be doing a greater justice to the States in respect of their needs?

Then there are certain others sectors which the Government of India has totally neglected. For instance, the development of coastal line area is there. India has a coastal line of about 6100 km. in length. So far as this coastal area is concerned, they have their own specific problems, special problems. The problem of development of ports is there, for instance. There is the problem of development of fisheries, the development of the tidal lands, the problem of irrigation in those areas, the problem of floods and cyclones and all these things. It is necessary that greater attention should be paid to this area for the development of coastal lands and sectors of activities relating thereto. On the lines of tribal sub-plan, there may be a sub-plan for the development of coastal lands as such, because their problems are serious and they must be attended to.

Much has been said about industrial development in this House and the problem of Assam and Eastern India had been discussed at length and it is said that special central assistance is given to this area for industrial development. To my mind the question is not merely pouring capital in this area, the question is also about giving a living to the people of that area and therefore my submission will be that wherever we undertake industrial development in a backward area, it should be the duty of the government to see that the people in that backward area are made competent to participate in the industrial development of that area and therefore care should be taken to see that institutions such as the industrial training institute should be set up to impart necessary technical knowledge to the people of that area, although illiterate, to enable them to participate in the oncoming industrial development in that area. If this problem is

attended to, I think the question of sorts of the soil and such other things will be over. But if this is not done, even if we spend crores of rupees, much more than the allotment that can be justly claimed by a particular territory, the industrial development is bound to be grabbed by people not belonging to that area where industries have been set up and there is bound to be a sort of rancour in their mind and feeling of frustration that they are uprooted and then afterwards the rational thinking is overtaken by emotional thinking and emotion and reason both combine to give rise to a difficult situations. The questions which I propose to pose before you will, therefore, be that when industries are to be set in a particular area, you know them beforehand and you have got a time lag, you know that in, say, two years a particular type of industry is to be set up in that area, you know what type of skill is to be developed or is needed in that industry then. Can you not develop that skill among the local people there and absorb them in the industrial development there? I think that is possible. I do not say that you can create skilled people immediately within a space of a year or two, but semi-skilled people you can definitely create out of the people in that area and you can absorb them in the industrial development of that area. If that is done I think the present discontent or unrest among the people in various areas in this country may subside.

I will refer to one more point and that is about the development of petroleum products. In the notes given to us it has been said that the Ministry of Petroleum is concerned with the planning of production as well as the policy of pricing. I am told that till today so far as the petroleum products are concerned, no planning has been made and no decision has been taken so far as pricing is concerned. If that is so, we will be doing a sort of harm to the national economy. It is necessary that early action is taken on this



[Shri A. T. Patil]

planning in production as well as pricing policy. The result today is that we have got raw material but we cannot enter upon production of petroleum products. The raw material will have to be used or otherwise, it is bound to be wasted to some extent. Therefore, it is necessary that planning for production must be made at the earliest opportunity and pricing policy must be decided upon at the earliest moment. I am told that we have got so much resources which we have developed now so far as petroleum products are concerned, that we will be self-sufficient and we will be even exporting many of the products. That is what I am told. It may not be correct.

Infra-structure is available so far as Bombay is concerned. All infra-structure is ready. You just plan the production and fix the price. Immediately production will go on. You will get a lot of production in that sector.

Before closing my discussion, I will come to the agricultural sector. Much has been said about agricultural sector during the discussions on Demands of Ministry of Agriculture. I wish to impress one point in this connection. Discussions had taken place in respect of Agricultural Prices Commission and prices of agriculture produce. I have just gone through the report of the Agriculture Prices Commission of 1979-80 and found that the prices fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission for paddy, for instance, ultimately lead to a loss in some cases to the agriculturists. I have gone through the Report concerning paddy—cost of production yield, prices etc. I am not giving all the figures. The result is that taking into consideration the prices fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission and the cost of production, I find that a holding of 2 hectares, i.e. 5 acres in Tamilnadu, yields annually Rs. 242.18, in Andhra Pradesh it is Rs. 272.12. This is the net income, after taking into consideration their own labour. Then in Assam it is

Rs. 894.62, in Haryana it is Rs. 8.98, in Orissa it is Rs. 891.18 and in West Bengal it is Rs. 1061.92. I have taken these figures from the Report of A.P.C. I have taken cost per quintal, yield per hectare, and procurement price. I have calculated the difference between the cost of production and the income per hectare. That is how I came to the aforesaid figures for a holding of 2 acres. If this is taken to be the situation in the agricultural sector, it is necessary to re-think about our pricing system and pricing policy of agricultural produce. They say that we should give them a remunerative price. Remunerative price can be given, but it cannot be raised to such an extent as to give him sufficient return on his holding. Take a family of five persons holding 5 acres. If he is to be given a remunerative price, to what extent will you raise his net income? It may go up to way. When we make provision for a family of five persons. In other words, it may lead to a per capita income of Rs. 200 or 300 for a member in the family. My submission is the other way. When we make provision for a remunerative price for agricultural produce, we have also to take into consideration the fact that the people in the agricultural sector have small holdings which can not afford them full-time employment all the year round. Therefore, it is necessary to see that some sort of employment is given to them. If employment is to be given, some sort of employment-generating sector should be reserved for them. There is piggery, poultry, dairy farming etc. All these are allied pursuits so far as agriculture is concerned. The agriculturists can very well undertake these pursuits to raise their income. But, today, as some hon. members said, the poultry, for instance, are owned by—I hesitate to use the word which they used—blackmarketeers and big-moneyed people, like actors, for instance. If you travel from Bombay to Pune, you will find a number of poultry, not managed by the person concerned, but through somebody



else. They have invested all the black money into the poultry business to evade tax, etc. But if these poultry and dairy business etc. are reserved for the agriculturists who do not get sufficient employment all the year round, I think we can improve the economy of the people concerned in the agricultural sector thereby.

I hope then hon. Finance Minister will certainly take into consideration the suggestions I have made.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH** (Chhindwara): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. The budget and the Finance Bill have been presented by the hon. Finance Minister at a very critical juncture when the nation stands at the crossroads almost blind-folded by internal and external problems arising out of the legacy left behind by the previous Government. The Finance Bill and the budget of 1980-81 come in the midst of acute economic crisis, when the economy of the country is almost on its beam-end. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi took over the Prime Ministership of this country in January, 1980, our steel plants did not have power, our power plants did not have coal, our coal mines did not have wagons, our steel plants neither had coal nor wagons nor power. This was because of the failure in the infra-structure sector of our industry. I believe that this has cost the nation about Rs. 10,000 crores. Last year there was a fall of 1 per cent in industrial production, 10 per cent in agriculture and 3 per cent in the Gross National Product and to match the misfortunes created by these negative figures, we had a plus 20 per cent inflation figure! Many reasons will be enumerated, for so long as human ingenuity can work, there will never be any dearth of reasons for failures and lapses and for acts of commissions and omissions.

In my view, the most major problem confronting the country today, is that of unemployment. Employment

has both an economic and social component—for this, its dimension and magnitude have to be appreciated. Today unemployment is alarming, tomorrow it shall be dangerous and the day after it shall be disastrous. To my mind, all possible steps have to be urgently taken to inject stimulants and incentives in the different sectors of economy to make it employment-oriented. The irritants putting constraints on employment have to be replaced by stimulants. One has to be primarily concerned not with the quantum of amendments and insertions in the laws—retrospective or prospective, complicated or simple—but with the results they will achieve—in a nutshell, whether they will be irritants or stimulants. Therefore, such a Budget is desirable which would blaze a trail in evolving policies, programmes and plans to give completely a new orientation for the entire economy of the country. It would take an approach in which it will break the traditions which we have painfully adhered to for the last 30 years but have not succeeded either in building a prosperous India or help eradicate disparities. This approach becomes even more necessary because of the colossal misdeeds of the Janata Government, and Mr. Venkataraman could indeed help a new and prosperous India to emerge.

We must recognise the praiseworthy features of the Budget and the Finance Bill. Tax relief has been given to the common man in certain respects. The exemption limits have been raised from Rs. 10 000 to Rs. 12,000 for Income-Tax and from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh for Wealth Tax.

In a fact, in the past, our taxation limits had never taken into account the decline in the purchasing power of the rupee. The exemption limit of Rs. 10,000 was introduced in 1978. If one sees the inflation between 1978 and 1980, the exemption limit could have been raised to Rs. 13,800 which was



[Shri Kamal Nath]

the value of Rs. 10,000 in 1978. As to Wealth Tax, the exemption limit of Rs. 1 lakh which was fixed in 1964, could have also been raised further on the basis of the purchasing power of the rupee.

In my opinion, once exemption limits are fixed on some rational basis, any fall in the purchasing power of the rupee must automatically bring about a commensurate raise in the exemption limits as it exists in countries like Denmark, Canada, Netherlands and Australia where automatic indexing is contemplated.

In the indirect taxes, there have been quite a few redeeming features. Our Finance Minister has given relief in respect of items of common consumption. He has broken the monotony of the past two years Budgets. Strangely, the Finance Minister during the Janata regime specialised in imposing indiscriminate taxes on items of common consumption. The erstwhile ignoramus Finance Minister was so indiscreet in the imposition of taxes under the Janata Party rule that he never realised the amount of 'cost push' he gave in levying taxes. This led to massive inflation after the Budget of 1979. Our Finance Minister received an onerous legacy and had to perform an extremely delicate task in presenting a balanced budget—a budget in which he had on the one hand to find adequate resources for planning and development and on the other hand to augment Plan expenditure by 16 per cent over last year's expenditure without any appreciable new taxes and levies. In contrast, the erstwhile Finance Minister had given to the nation a budget which contained a record deficit, record taxation, record inflation and record increase in prices at the same time. This is what happened last year.

While I fully support and commend the Finance Bill and Budget, I would venture to make a few constructive suggestions. The main one concerns labour participation in management.

One of the most important ingredients in successful production is the enthusiastic and effective role played by the workmen. Up till now, the corporate sector has been shy of labour participation in management. Production being the need of the hour and the role of the workmen being so important in production, the Government must consider major steps for effective labour participation in Management by, say, insertion of penal tax provisions where there is no labour participation in Management. In Gujarat I am told some legislation has been brought about and I would request Mr. Venkataraman and the Government to look at labour legislation and financial legislation in the light of the amendments made by the Government of Gujarat.

An important area which requires immediate and serious consideration is the mobilisation of capital in the extremely backward areas. I am specifically distinguishing between rural areas and the backward areas because in today's context rural areas need not be essentially the very backward of backward areas like the Adivasi areas. The Adivasi and tribal areas which are rural areas are extremely backward, but if they are equated with other rural areas for purposes of concessions, it would not be befitting. In these areas,—the Adivasi and extremely backward areas, which have potential for the growth of forests industries even that is not coming up.

I have the privilege of representing a constituency where the inhabitants are largely Adivasis, who are still the poorest of the poor. Our laws must be drastically amended so as to promote setting up industries not only in rural areas, but also in rural and backward area like the Adivasi areas. Perhaps special concessions ought to be introduced which would be more liberal. A distinction should be made between concessions to the rural areas and concessions to the rural areas which are backward and Adivasi



areas. This is one of the important suggestions which I have to make.

The Finance Minister in his speech has mentioned that Rs. 100 crores have been allocated for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I think, on paper, Rs 100 crores have been allocated for only Scheduled Castes and there is no mention about Scheduled Tribes. I would request a clarification on this. And if legislation could be brought about, I have no doubt that the economic emancipation of the Adivasis would be in sight, which is not in sight so far.

The Finance Bill could have been more helpful in reviving industrial production and giving a boost to employment opportunities and in this regard, I would specifically like to mention the aspects of retrospective legislation which has been introduced in this year's Finance Bill. I would request the Finance Minister to examine whether the end he hopes to achieve by retrospective legislation introduced by him would in fact serve the purpose. The Finance Minister has said in his speech and in other forums that retrospective legislation has become necessary to undo the High Court Judgment and should the amendment to Section 80(J) not have been made, the treasury would have been compelled to refund a large amount. These are the points which he has made. He also said that 'the amounts involved are very small and I find that no credit has been taken out of any tax collection under this head in this Budget' In my opinion, the inherent fallacy in the Finance Minister's theory of retrospective legislation lies in two things—one, the Court Judgment came in 1975,—five years ago, and two, any refund which may have become payable by the Treasury as a result of the Court decision has already in the ensuing five years been refunded or adjusted. Thus the right time for this amendment was 1975. He has explained yesterday that it was the intention of Parliament or the Legislature. When

Mr. Chavan made a speech in 1971 or 1972, he had stated that the objective was that borrowed capital should not be brought under the purview of capital employed. I am not disputing that point at all. I say that if that was so, it was at that time. But what are the consequences of this retrospective legislation? What will it lead to? The point I am trying to make is that at this stage when no amount has to be refunded, this retrospective legislation will lead to collection of tax. If it leads to collection of tax now arising out of this amendment, where will this money come from? Where will the companies pay this money from? No provision has been made by the corporate sector in their Balance Sheet in the last five years for payment of such money.

So, essentially if this is to be paid, it will be paid from working capital, and it would result in a fall in industrial production, or it would add to the borrowings of companies which would again lead to inflation. Therefore, the question is whether this is the right time. I am not saying whether the legislation is right or wrong, but I am talking of the consequences of the legislation.

Another aspect of the amendment of section 80(J) is that it would act more harshly on the smaller entrepreneurs. The big business houses, the larger sector, have their own resources to depend upon, they depend upon, they depend less on borrowed money. The smaller entrepreneur would be greatly hit as he depends largely on borrowings and less on his own individual capital.

Similarly, the Finance Bill seeks to amend section 35. The Act was made way back in 1962 and there have been so many changes, modifications and insertions. From 1962 to 1979 there have been 695 insertion, 737 substitutions and 205 deletions. And now amendment to the Act is being made right from 1962.



[Shri Kamal Nath]

A new section which our Finance Minister did mention yesterday, Section 80AA, is sought to be introduced also with effect from 1st April, 1968. I will not go into the details of this, but would only request the Finance Minister to examine whether this section would create problems which would be unresolvable for many years.

Various other aspects I think you have already touched upon and you have talked about the difficulties which will arise to the financial institutions. In my opinion, what we drastically need is simplification of our tax laws. Insertion of any retrospective legislation in my view will shake the confidence of the taxpayer and will pass on tax liability of such magnitude that it will affect industrial production.

In conclusion I support the Finance Bill and congratulate the Finance Minister on having presented this Budget amidst the enormous problems confronting the country and in the background of an economically disastrous legacy left behind by the previous Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Dandavate. You have 14 minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Ever since the Finance Minister presented his Budget proposals, there has been an element of euphoria amongst various sections, but some of the aspects, and I may say threatening aspects, of the Budget proposals were, like the major portion of the iceberg, hidden below the surface. During this interlude many aspects of this Budget have been revealed, and the real nature of the Budget has come to light.

I was very carefully listening to the speech made by the Finance Minister during his reply to the debate on the Appropriation Bill as well his observations while introducing the Finance

Bill for being taken into consideration. One of the important observations that he made was that there has been a rise in the prices of certain commodities in the country, and that it is the direct result and consequence of the large deficit that was the result of the policies of the last Government. He made it appear that the uncovered deficit of the order of Rs. 1470 crores was slightly more than half the deficit in the Budget presented by the last Finance Minister. But he forgot to take note of the fact that whereas in the original budget proposal, the deficit that was projected was of the order of Rs. 1382 crores, by the end of the financial year, that went up to Rs. 2700 crores and I think the fate of the deficit financing is not going to be much different this year.

But I would like to introduce one more dimension, a new dimension to the debate by introducing one aspect, that has not been discussed very much in the course of the debate that has taken place so far. What exactly is the concept of deficit financing? Of course, there is a school of thought, which believes that all sorts of borrowings from the banking system including the Reserve Bank, really, must be treated as deficit financing. But, of course, a more pragmatic and a more realistic approach will be that whatever is taken as loan from the Reserve Bank is deficit financing. But as far as this deficit financing is concerned, one particular aspect was not specifically referred to in the Budget speech that was delivered. It was actually played down by the Finance Minister. That was the loan that we are getting from the International Monetary Fund Trust. The amount is of the order of Rs. 540 crores. Normally it is an accepted convention and if you look at all the Budgets that had been presented, you would find that as far as IMF Loans and contributions are concerned, they are supposed to be utilised to tide over the difficulties created in the balance of payments. But unfortunately, the Finance Minister, with all his erudite



knowledge about economics, has a new device that he has introduced, in which he has tried to utilise this Rs. 540 crores to make it appear that actually the deficit financing is not of a very big order. He has tried to show that this Rs. 540 crores can be shown as budgetary support in the Budget proposals. I think this is something which is unique. I do not say that it is characteristic of the Finance Minister, but it is characteristic of the style of the present Government. Our Finance Minister happens to be an economist and I belong to the faculty of Physics. To use our own terminology of physics, I would say that there are certain optical illusions that have been created in the Budget proposals. One such optical illusion is that the order of deficit financing that has been projected is not really the correct order, if we take note of the fact that Rs. 540 crores was not at all accounted for in this budget proposal, while calculating the deficit financing.

Only a few days prior to the presentation of the Budget the Petroleum Minister had already made a statement in the House—we are assured that there will be a separate debate on that and so I do not want to go into it in depth now—but if we take note of the fact that there was an increase in the price of petroleum products and fertiliser, I just tried to compute as to what will be the total incidence of the additional levy that will be there; it will be of the order of Rs. 2700 crores, it will be round about that, it may be slightly less or slightly more, but near about that. It may be argued that there is nothing wrong either legally or ethically in bringing forward a proposition for increase in the price of petroleum products and fertiliser just on the eve of the Budget proposals. But here I may give an analogy. With my experience in the Railway Ministry, I may bring to your notice the fact that even on the eve of the presentation of the Railway Budget, according to the legal

provisions, the Railway Minister is entitled to come out with an executive order by which he can increase the freight and fare rates.

15.00 hrs.

It is legally permissible. But everything that is legally permissible is not morally justifiable. Everything that is legally correct is not democratically justifiable. It has been the accepted convention in all parliamentary democracies that whenever the budget proposals are to be presented, on the eve of the budget proposals being presented, these types of levies should not be announced at all. That is why even when there is to be an increase in freights and fares of the railways, the Railway Minister does not come forward with an executive order. There was an occasion on which this issue was being discussed in this very House and there is a ruling that though legally it is permissible to increase the railway freights and fares by an executive order, the democratic norms demand that these matters should come before the Parliament and, on the eve of budget proposals being presented, these type of levels should not be there. So, this is an additional burden of Rs. 2700 crores.

As far as the Annual Plan outlay is concerned, we are told that this budget is going to be growth-oriented for the very simple fact that the outlay of the Annual Plan has been increased. Here again, it is an optical illusion. It is true that, roughly, the Annual Plan outlay has been increased by 16.6 per cent. But if you take note of the modest order of 20 per cent rise in prices, you will find that it will be nullified and, as a result of that, in real terms, if you try to find out what will be the Annual Plan outlay, it will be smaller than the Plan outlay for the previous year. Therefore, this is another optical illusion that has been created by the budgetary figures.



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Some people have described it as an illusory or a tricky budget for this very simple reason that there is a certain jugglery of figures with the help of which what is the reality is actually concealed and, gradually, only, these realities are coming to light. That must be accepted.

During the reply to the Appropriation Bill debate, he pointed out that there is no doubt a rise in prices and he said that the sugar price also has increased, but they are concerned only with the masses and he said that it is the vulnerable sections to whom they will be giving sugar at the rate of Rs. 2.80 per kilo. What exactly is the reality of the situation today? It is true that the allocation of quotas for free sale and levy sugar is 35 per cent and 65 per cent and, theoretically, sugar should be available to the vulnerable sections at the rate of Rs. 2.80 per kilo, but it is a fact that the vulnerable sections of the people are not able to get adequate quota of sugar. The fair price shops themselves are not able to have adequate stocks, sometimes due to transport difficulties and sometimes due to some other bottlenecks and they are not able to get it.

I was rather shocked and surprised to hear the comments of the Finance Minister the other day when he said that it is only the richer sections who go to the open market and vulnerable sections will always buy sugar from the fair price shops. Here again, the facts of the situation are that even the vulnerable sections are not able to get quota of sugar from the fair price shops and they are forced to go to the open market. They cannot afford it and as a result of that, we find that there are dwindling living standards of the common people. That is exactly the situation today.

As far as the developmental aspect of the budget proposals are concerned, it is very interesting to find that developmental expenditure has been

considerably reduced. The crucial question is how much developmental expenditure is going to go into the capital formation, what are the incentives for capital formation. If the capital formation incentive is there, in that case there will be more growth and in that case we would be able to say that this particular budget is a growth-oriented budget.

I fully agree with those friends who say that as far as big business is concerned, even if the amendments are accepted with retrospective effect, they will not suffer at all: it is only the small entrepreneur who will suffer if the amendments suggested are implemented with retrospective effect.

Now, our Finance Minister is always liberal in responding to constructive suggestions and I take it for granted that he must have taken note of various comments that have come in the economic journals and must have taken the essence of the various criticisms offered on the Floor of the House. He will find that, as far as this aspect is concerned, it cuts across Party lines. The very fact that, on this issue, I agree with Mr. Kamal Nath itself shows that it cuts across Party lines. Therefore, this aspect has also to be borne in mind: otherwise, the budget will become more and more anti-growth and, as a result of that, the development of the country will suffer.

In 1980-81 the resources are Rs. 4934 crores, and the developmental expenditure is going to be of the order of Rs. 1208 crores only. I would like to bring forward certain glaring facts about the allocations that have been made and about the cuts that have been effected in very important sectors of our economy. There are certain cuts that have been effected in our budget proposals which will hit hard the developmental activities of the country. For instance, for Village and Small Scale Industries, in 1979-80 the allocations were Rs. 103



crores; in 1980-81 the allocations are Rs. 59 crores and the percentage of reduction will be of the order of 42.8 per cent. For Area Planning for Full Employment—a very important sector—in 1979-80 the allocations were Rs. 18 crores and in 1980-81 it is Rs. 12 crores, the reduction being of the order of 33.3 per cent. In the case of Agricultural Finance Institutions, in 1979-80 the allocations were Rs. 163 crores, while in 1980-81 the allocations are Rs. 109 crores and the drastic cut has been 33.1 per cent. For other agricultural programmes, in 1979-80 the allocations were Rs. 286 crores and in 1980-81 the allocations are Rs. 205 crores, the cut being Rs. 28.5 crores. You will be surprised to know that for Command Area Development Blocks, in 1979-80 the allocations were Rs. 44 crores and in the 1980-81 budget year it is Rs. 15 crores, the reduction being of the order of 72.5 per cent. And what about small and marginal farmers development? In 1979-80 the allocations were Rs. 136 crores while in 1980-81 the amount is Rs. 56 crores, the percentage of reduction being 58.9 per cent. For the Drought Prone Area Programme, in 1979-80 the allocation was Rs. 59 crores while in 1980-81 it is Rs. 49 crores, the percentage of reduction being 17 per cent. With such reductions in allocations being effected, do you think this budget is going to be a growth and development oriented budget? It is bound to be anti-growth and anti-development, and that is the main feature of this budget.

Now, the tax-income ratio has been substantially large but, as compared to that, the public sector savings and investments are comparatively very small.

I welcome one proposal that has been made during the speech, I mean the speech that was made by the hon. Minister while presenting the budget proposals. He has said that he would set up a Committee which will go, in

depth, into the working of the public sector. I am one of those who have always believed that public sector is very important, because, that is the commanding height of our economy and that must be strengthened. But there are some people who feel that the private sector represents the paragon of all virtues and that the public sector means all inefficiency. That equation has to be destroyed. There are a number of reports which show that there is considerable inefficiency in private sector also. That is why, we have sick mills; that is why, the Textile Corporation is forced to take over certain mills. There are no water-tight compartments as efficiency with private sector and inefficiency with public sector. But efficiency of the public sector is more important because the surpluses that are mopped up in the public sector can be ploughed back for further development of the public sector and that also can be utilised for the social welfare activities. Therefore, from that point of view, developing the public sector in a more efficient manner is more important than developing the private sector. Therefore, from that point of view, I fully welcome the Committee that is being set up to study in depth the working of the public sector in the country.

I would say that this particular Budget is anti-investment and, therefore, anti-growth. One of the reasons is that taxation on interest is going to be a deterrent for investment activity. We have already seen that. Probably, the Finance Minister may say that, no doubt, after the presentation of the budget proposals, for some time the investment activity suffers and it is because some people want to pressurize the Finance Ministry to see that the proposals are altered. But you will find that the situation is not going to change materially. Therefore, that is one element which is going to be anti-investment and, therefore anti-growth.



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

I have already referred to the amendment with retrospective effect. That particular aspect should also be changed.

This particular Budget is going to be an inflationary budget...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Every budget is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not every budget. Every budget need not be inflationary at all. For instance, with all your claims, Prof. Ranga, I would like to remind you...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is very careful because he has also presented some budgets.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes; always surplus budgets, if you are referring to me. (Interruptions)

So, it is going to be an inflationary budget. There is no doubt about it. Though Rs. 1417 crores are the projected uncovered deficit by the end of the financial year, I will not be surprised if the deficit mounts up to an order of Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 crores; it might reach that figure. Therefore, there is going to be an inflationary pressure. But there is one more element that exerts an inflationary pressure on the economy.2...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are only six months left. You take that also into consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In that proportion, the pressure will be exerted.

I would like to point out to you that, as far as black money circulation in the country is concerned, that is exerting an inflationary pressure on our economy. There has been the Wanchoo Committee's report. That Committee has gone in depth as far

as this problem of black money is concerned, and they have suggested that demonetisation must be introduced; that is one of the measures that will be able to unearth black money or immobilise it. Now, experiments of demonetisation in the past have to some extent failed and we are told that in the past, in 1946 and afterwards, the demonetisation measure has not been able to unearth the money to any great extent. But one of the reasons was that the ten rupee and hundred rupee notes were not demonetised and their extent was 35 and 41 per cent and, therefore, 76 per cent of the currency were completely untouched by the demonetisation measure and when that happens, demonetisation is not likely to succeed. There is another illustration in the world. That is Belgium. In October 1944 they introduced demonetisation of 100 francs, 500 francs, 1000 francs and 10 000 francs and as a result of that, from October 1944 to December 1944 the currency contracted from 164 million francs to about 57.4 million francs. To that extent, black money was immobilised and so this can be one of the measures. I do not expect the Finance Minister to go and give a proper notice to the black-marketeers and black money-holders in the country and announce 'I am going to introduce demonetisation' from such and such date. I am only suggesting that this is one of the methods by which the parallel black money in the country can be destroyed.

The allocations must be fruitfully utilised in this country and I will, therefore, touch the energy aspect. I will not take much of your time. Sir, because of the oil prices, you will find that our entire fuel structure has to be changed. As far as the oil reserves are concerned, my information is that the annual consumption of oil is 33 per cent for transport, 28 per cent for industry, 14 per cent for domestic use, 10 per cent for agriculture, 7 per cent for power generation

and 8 per cent for miscellaneous purpose. Now, that being the position, if you would just take transport and industry, that itself is 61 per cent. Domestic use is 14 per cent. Therefore, we must try to tap alternative sources of energy. Therefore, I would earnestly suggest to the government. Let us try to have adequate resources to our research and development branch to see that the solar energy technology is properly developed as also the solar thermal device and the Photo Voltaic device through which 50 per cent of sunlight energy can be converted into electricity and minimum expenditure is involved in that. Then the third is the bio-mass and bio-conversion technology. If these technologies are properly utilised and harnessed and in that case if adequate allocations are made for the purpose, with less allocation we will be able to produce better energy and, you know, Sir, energy and the infra-structure of transport are the basis of development in the country. I therefore, hope that it will be done. I will just finish in two seconds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Did you ring the bell by mistake, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may tell you that your party has been allotted 14 minutes but you have already taken 24 minutes.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: So many excesses are committed. Sometime we take excess time. So I seek your indulgence and I am finishing.

As far as the development of backward areas are concerned, I would earnestly appeal to the Finance Minister. Let him think of giving a development rebate for the development of the backward areas so that the backward areas—no matter in which part of the country they are and, Sir, the tragedy of this country

is that these areas which have got the best mineral resources are the worst backward areas—so that they may develop faster and in a big way.

With these observations I will conclude by observing that as far as these proposals in the present form as they stand, they will be anti-growth, anti-investment and they will result into less growth—industrially and also in agriculture. They will also lead to the dwindling of the living standards of the vulnerable sections of the society. Therefore I take it for granted that the various suggestions that have been made on the floor of the House will be taken cognisance of by our Finance Minister who is known for his liberal outlook and he will try to change the complexion of the Budget proposals. Of course, they cannot be radically changed but let him try to do the best possible so that his Budget proposals may not lead to the extent of inflation that we fear at present from them if they are kept in the present form.

श्री समीनुद्दीन (गोड्डा) : जनावे सदर, मैं सब से पहले आपके द्वारा वजीर खजाना के मतालब जर की ताईद करता हूँ। इस के बाद चन्द चीजों की तरफ, आपके जरिये वजीरे खजाना का ध्यान मबदूल करना चाहता हूँ।

उद्योग के सिलसिले में मुझे कहना है कि उद्योग दो तरह के हैं। एक बड़ उद्योग हैं जिसमें कल-कारखाने आते हैं और एक छोटे उद्योग हैं जिनके अन्दर कताई, बुनाई, बढ़ई और दर्जी इत्यादि का काम होता है। मैं सदन के सामने यह बात बाजह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम लोग जंगे आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे



## [श्री सभानुबन्दीन]

थे तो सारे मूल्य में हम लोगों ने उसी उद्योग को निशाना बना कर लड़ाई लड़ी थी, और अपने झन्डे में चरखा का निशान लगाया था और लोगों से कहा था कि हम छोटे उद्योग धंधे लगायेंगे। उस वक्त हम लोगों ने यह भी कहा था कि जब हम आजाद होंगे तो सिर्फ छोटे उद्योग धंधे चलायेंगे। हम लोगों ने तो यहां तक कहा था कि हम कल-कारखानों की चीजें इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने भी बुनकर, कताईगिरी, बड़ईगिरी दर्जी जैसे छोटे छोटे उद्योगों पर जोर दिया था। लेकिन आज देखता हूं कि, वजारत का मुकाव कुटीर उद्योगों की तरफ, छोटे सनतकारों की तरफ कम है और बड़े-बड़े कारखानों की तरफ ज्यादा है।

मैं अपने सूबे बिहार की तरफ आपका ध्यान मवजूल करना चाहता है कि सूबा बिहार में 11 सौ हैण्डलूम्स वीवर्स कोओपरेटिव समितियां हैं जो सब सेंट्रल वीवर्स कोओपरेटिव यूनियन के साथ अमेन्गेमेन्ट हैं। 1947-48 में, बहुत बड़े नेशनलिस्ट और कौमपरवर मिस्टर अब्दुल कयुम अन्सारी साहब ने इस काम किया था। इसके नीचे 150 दुकाने या हैण्डलूम एम्पोरियम थे। सब मिला कर लगभग तीन लाख बुनकर इन सारी सोसायटियों में लगे हुए थे जिनके परिवार के दस लाख लोग होंगे मगर जनता राज काल में उनकी सारी इमदाद और सहायता बंद कर दी गई। इस वक्त भी महीने में 40 हजार रुपये उसके मुलाजमीन पर खर्च आते हैं। आज कई महीनों से मैं देख रहा हूं कि उसके मुलाजमीन को तन्खाह भी नहीं दी जा रही है। इस वक्त इस यूनियन के नीचे सिर्फ 35 हैण्डलूम एम्पोरियम रह गये हैं। जनता राज काल में जोनल वीवर्स कोओपरेटिव यूनियन का काम अमल में लाया गया और बिहार शरीफ, भागलपुर, रांची, मधुबनी में जोनल कोओपरेटिव यूनियन बनाई गयी। इन जोनल कोओपरेटिव

यूनियनों की कोई सेंट्रल यूनियन नहीं है। इनका कोई सेंट्रल आफिस भी नहीं है। आज तक इनके पास कोई दुकाने नहीं बन सकी है। न इनके यहां कपड़े की बुनाई होती और न कपड़ा फरोख्त होता है। मगर उन पर लाखों करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं। इसी तरह सेंट्रल लूम पावरलूम हैण्डिक्राफ्ट कारपोरेशन कायम हुआ है। उसका नामजद बोर्ड खुशामदी लोगों का बोर्ड है और उसका एक खुशामदी चेअरमेन होते हैं जो कभी मुन्तखब नहीं किया जाता। इस पर भी लाखों-लाख रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। यह कोरपोरेशन बुनकरों से कपड़ा न लेकर के, पूंजीपतियों से कपड़ा लेती है, और वे साहूकारों को कपड़ा देती हैं। जबकि स्टेट वीवर्स कोओपरेटिव यूनियन में 11 सब सोसायटियां हैं और 33 डायरेक्टर हैं जो कि मुन्तखब किये जाते हैं, चेअरमेन भी मुन्तखब होता है। उनको इस समय किसी तरह का अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता। इस सब का नतीजा यह है कि सारे का सारा बुनकर समाज भूखमरी का शिकार हो रहा है। और इसका नतीजा यह भी हो रहा है कि जो कर्जे सरकार ने उनको दिए हैं उनको वे वापिस नहीं पर रहे हैं। अपनी सनत और अपने रोजगार को छोड़ कर वे भाग कर दूसरी जगहों में मजदूरी करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि इन तमाम बुनकरों के कर्जों को उस तरह से साफ कर दिया जाए जिस तरह से सरकार ने प्राइवेट कर्जों को गरीबों पर से माफ कर दिया है। और साथ ही सरकार स्टेट वीवर्स कोओपरेटिव यूनियन को हर तरह का अनुदान और सहायता दें उनको जो उनका सारे का सारा रिबेट का पैसा जो बाकी है। दें और जोनल यूनियन को स्टेट यूनियन के मातहत कर दें।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं कि वह गोड्डा क्षेत्र है जो संथाल परगना में पड़ता है। वहां रेल नहीं है। भागलपुर से मंदारहिल या वांसी तक तो रेल है। इसको बढ़ा कर जसीडीह तक

ले जाया जाए। इससे बैद्यनाथ धाम जाने में आसानी होगी। वह एक तीर्थे गढ़ है और एक बियारतगढ़ है। यह कोई पचपन किलोमीटर के करीब की दूरी है। औद्योगिक नुस्तेनिगाह से यह इलाका बहुत ही पसमन्दा है। रेल गाड़ी वहां जाने से हर तरह की वहां सहूलियत पढ़ेगी। इसका सर्वे वगैरह सब हो चुका है।

हमारे क्षेत्र में कुल चार ऐसे अंचल है। दो तो हमारे क्षेत्र में है और दो श्री भागवत शा आजाद साहब के क्षेत्र में पड़ते है। इन चारों अंचलों का रकवा एक सौ तीस चालीस मुरब्बा मील का होगा। वहां पर जो डकैतियों का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ है वह आज भी जारी है। इसका ताजकरा मैंने पंद्रह मार्च को भी सदन में किया था। वह सिलसिला अभी तक जारी है। मैं आपके सामने उन डकैतियों के के ग्रामों के नामों को वाजह कर देना चाहता हूं। ताज्जुब और रोना तो इस बात का है कि तमाम सबूत होने के बावजूद भी इन डकैतों को पकड़ा नहीं जाता है बल्कि जिस किसी के घर में डकैती पड़ती है, उसी को डाट फटकार भी दिया जाता है। ऐसा लगता है कि पुलिस और गुंडों के बीच सांठगांठ है। अंचल वाइज डकैतियों का विवरण मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। अंचल पतरयामा, संयाल परगना—लैया केवा, परवता, महेशपुर, रंसी, डेरमा, कुमराहकोल, जमनी कोल, बादवे, चिलरा, रामपुर, बेला कित्ता, कैथिया, कुरियाना राहा, विशम्बर चक, शाहपुर बेलडिहा। अंचल महगामा, जिला संयाल परगना—नारायणपुर महानी, रोकु चक, विश्वास खानी, नारायणपुर, सिमतपुर, रनबैहार, नया नगर, लसकरी चक, गोरगांवा, गड़ही, विरनिया। अंचल सनोला, जिला भागलपुर—चकमझा, करहरिया, गदिया चक, बनियाडीह —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Saminuddin, you can continue on

Monday. Now, we go to the Private Members' Legislative Business.

श्री सर्वेनुद्दीन : अच्छी बात है।

15.35 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### SIXTH REPORT

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara):  
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1980."

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):  
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि प्रस्ताव में,—

"महमत है" के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रस्तावित दिया जाय :

"इस रुझान के साथ सहमत है कि श्री राम विलास पासवान के (एक) संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1980 (अनुच्छेद 341 का प्रतिस्थापन) और (दो) भूख से मृत्यु (पूर्वावधानी उपाय और

उत्तरदायित्व) विधेयक, 1980 के वर्गीकरण के प्रश्न को समिति को उक्त विधेयकों के सम्बन्ध में उसकी सिफारिश पर पुनर्विचार किये जाने के लिये वापस भेजा जाये।"



[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि आपको मालूम है, मैं इन दोनों बिलों के सम्बंध में आपसे मिला था। बिलों के कैटेगरीकरण के सम्बंध में मैं खेद के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पहले मेरा एक बिल था, जिस पर हमने मांग की थी कि जो नौजवान लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर से उम्र की सीमा को खत्म किया जाये, या तो सरकार राइट टू जाब दे, नहीं तो अन-एम्प्लायमेंट एलाउंस दे और अगर अन-एम्प्लायमेंट एलाउंस भी नहीं दे सकती है तो उस पर जो उम्र की सीमा लगी है, कि 25 साल तक वह जवान रहेगा, 26वें साल में बूढ़ा हो जायेगा, उसको खत्म कर दिया जाये। अगर 50 साल में भी वह नौकरी में आना चाहे, तो उसे नौकरी में लिया जायेगा।

मुझे दुःख है कि उस बिल को भी "बी" कैटेगरी में डाल दिया गया।

इसके अलावा मेरा एक संविधान संशोधन विधेयक यह है, जितने भी माननीय सदस्य यहाँ हैं, सब लोग इसकी भावना के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य, मंशा, यह है कि जो एक स्टेट में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में है, अगर वह दूसरी जगह जाता है, दूसरी स्टेट में जाता है तो वहाँ वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की सूची में नहीं आता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर बिहार में बहुत अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं। जैसे मैं अनुसूचित जाति का सदस्य हूँ, लेकिन मेरी ही जाति का कोई दूसरा आदमी यदि दिल्ली में आकर दिल्ली प्रशासन में नौकरी करना चाहे तो वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की सूची में नहीं आता है। यह सारे देश में सब जगह इस तरह से चल रहा है।

अभी लास्ट टाइम एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज आर्डर अमेंडमेंट बिल 1978 में आया था गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से लाया गया था। इस सदन में उस पर बहुत

विचार हुआ और अन्तिम में उसको ज्वायन्ट कमेटी में रैफर किया गया। यह किसी एक पक्ष का मामला नहीं था, बिल्कुल नान-कंट्रोवर्शियल टाइप का बिल्कुल इम्पॉसेंट बिल था, जिसमें तमाम सदस्यों की भावना जुड़ी हुई है। तो यह जो भेदभाव बरता गया है, मैं चाहता था, और मैं आपसे भी मिला था और मैंने कमेटी में भी कहा था कि इस कमेटी को उस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये, इसे हाउस में डिस्कशन के लिये लाया जाना चाहिये, इसे "ए" कैटेगरी में रखा जाना चाहिये लेकिन अफसोस है कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल भी "बी" कैटेगरी में रख दिया गया।

आपने देखा होगा कि अभी परसों के अखबार में निकला था कि एक आदमी अपने पूरे परिवार के 3 बच्चों सहित, 1 बच्ची 2 साल की दूसरी 5 साल की और तीसरी 9 साल की को भुखमरी के कारण कुएं में लेकर डूब गया। वह अपने पूरे परिवार को खिलाने में असमर्थ था। इस तरह से पूरे देश में हजारों की संख्या में प्रतिवर्ष लोग भूखे मरते हैं और उनकी गिनती और न कोई उसकी रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी लेता है न सरकार, न एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और न ही कोई लोकल बाडी इस तरफ ध्यान देती है। लोग कीड़े-मकौड़े की तरह इस हिन्दुस्तान में मर रहे हैं।

इसलिये मैंने यह बिल रखा था कि भुखमरी शुद्ध है, आगे आने वाले दिनों में कितने लोग भूख से मरेंगे इसका ठिकाना नहीं। लोग भूख से मरते रहे हैं, मर रहे हैं और मरते जायेंगे। एक तरफ सरकार का अरबों रुपया पानी में बह रहा है, उसको कोई देखने सुनने वाला नहीं और दूसरी तरफ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में भूख से मर रहे हैं। यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये शर्म की बात है।

मेरे इस बिल को भी "बी" कैटेगरी में रख दिया गया। मैं आपसे पुनः आग्रह करूँगा कि इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिये और इसको भी "ए" कैटेगरी में रखिये। इसे कमेटी के पुनर्विचार के लिये फिर से वापिस भेजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 295 के तहत यदि कोई माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाहें तो बोल सकते हैं।

श्री श्रीका भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने बिल के बारे में डीटेल में बात कही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस स्टेज पर उसके मेरिट्स और डीमेरिट्स में जाना आवश्यक नहीं था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने पक्षपात की दृष्टि से काम नहीं किया है। हमारी समिति, जिसके अध्यक्ष आप हैं, इस सदन की बनाई हुई बाड़ी है और उसकी एक माइक्रो-स्पोकि रिप्रेजेंटेटिव बाड़ी हैं। उसके द्वारा माननीय सदस्य को मौका दिया गया, दूसरे सदस्यों की भी मौका दिया गया, उनसे बातचीत हुई, उनको सुना। उसके बाद हमने कोई पक्षपात नहीं किया। हमारे सामने छः विधेयक थे, जिनमें से ज्यादातर कांस्टीट्यूशन की एमेंडमेंट से सम्बन्धित थे। उन सब को बी श्रेणी दी गई और दो दो घंटे का समय दिया गया।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन सर्वोपरि है, सदन हमारा मालिक है। वह कोई भी निर्णय ले सकता है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव को एनकरेज किया गया, तो परिणाम यह होगा कि इस समिति की कन्वेन्शन और ट्रेडीशन खत्म हो जायेगी। अगर हम ने एक बिल के बारे में अलग से निर्णय किया, तो यह दूसरे छः प्रभारी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति असमानता और भेदभाव का बर्ताव होगा। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समिति इस बारे में फिर विचार कर

सकती है, लेकिन अगले सत्र के लिए। इस सत्र में करने से परम्परा टूट जायेगी।

श्री राम विनास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह एक नई परिपाटी होगी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 12 नवम्बर, 1970 को इस हाउस ने ऐसा ही संशोधन प्रस्ताव किया था और श्री मधु लिमये के बिल को रीकनसिडर करने के लिए भेजा था। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि इसको पुनर्विचार के लिए भेज दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, The question is:

"That in the motion—

add at the end—

"subject to the modification that the question of classification of (i) the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1980 (Substitution of article 341) and (ii) the Starvation Deaths (Precautionary Measures and Responsibilities Bill, 1980 by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration of their recommendation with regard to the said Bills."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 7]

[15.47 hrs.

Barman, Shri Palas

Choubey, Shri Narain

\*Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Hansda, Shir Motlall

Mhalgi, Shri R. K.

Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes:



Tirke, Shri Pius  
 \*Varma, Shri Jai Ram  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Zaina, Abedin, Shri

### NOES

Anthony, Shri Frank  
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T.  
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
 Bhagwan Dev, Shri  
 Bhatta, Shri R. L.  
 Bheekhabhai, Shri  
 Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur  
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Dennis, Shri N.  
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
 Digvijay Singh, Shri  
 Fra Mohan, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok  
 Ghufra Azam, Shri  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri  
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri  
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.  
 Mallu, Shri A. R.  
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda  
 Gopal

Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara  
 Naikar, Shri D. K.  
 Nair, Shri B. K.  
 Netam, Shri Arvind  
 Pandey, Shri Kedar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed  
 Patil, Shri A. T.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Patil, Shri Veerendra  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Quadri, Shri S. T.  
 Rahim, Shri A. A.  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Rane Shrimati Sanyogita  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Scindia, Shri Madhav Rao  
 Sharma, Shri Mundar  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass  
 Singh, Shri C. P. N.  
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.  
 Tiwari, Shri Ramgopal  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 \*Verma, Shri R. L. P.

Vlr Vhadra Singh, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

AYES: 10

NOES: 66

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.49 hrs.

# DELIMITATION OF CANTONMENT (RANIKHET) BILL

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the delimitation of cantonment at Ranikhet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the delimitation of cantonment at Ranikhet."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: I introduce the Bill.

15. 49 hrs.

# INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Sections 53, 118 etc.)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I introduce the Bill.

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Daya Ram Shakya, Sanat Kumar Mandal, Syed Musadal Hossain, Ram Vilas Paswan, Ram Kinkar, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta and Shri R. L. P. Verma.

YES: Sarvashri Sunder Singh, Kali Charan Sharma, Babu Lal Solanki, Moti Lal Singh, Chakradhari Singh, Paras Ram Bhardwaj, Laxman Karma, S. B. Chavan, Bhiku Ram Jain, P. Rajagopal Naidu, Rajinder Singh Sparrow, Prof. Satya Deo Singh, Sarvashri Jaideep Singh, Ram Pyare Panika, Harihar Soren, Bansj Lal, Pratap Bhanu Sharma, K. B. S. Mani, Banwari Lal Bairwa, Virdhi Chand Jain, G. S. Nihalsinghwal, Manphool Singh Chaudhry, Birbal Ratansinh Rajda, T. Nagaratnam, Dr. V. Kolan- daivelu, Sarvashri Subhash Yadav, Jai Ram Varma and Prof. Madhu Dandavate.



15.50 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(OMISSION OF ARTICLE 331, ETC.)

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I rise to oppose introduction of this Bill. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not insisting on a technicality. We know that under Rule 338, the motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session. Hardly six months ago, on the 24th of January, this House, without a single dissentient vote, decided that the safeguards of the Anglo-Indians Community (Articles 331 and 333) should be continued for another ten years; and yet six months after, my friend, who is a party to that decision, has sought unfortunately to bring this Bill forward to scrap these safeguards. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with the greatest of regret I must expose the motive behind this Bill, the demonstrably mala-fide motive behind it—whatever the attempted rationalisation. I do not want to say anything personally. I do not know the member; I never knew him by sight. I did not know him by name, but Mr. Barrow, my colleague, told me that during the Bill—I was not here—he made observations against it. Then I made some enquiry and I found and I say it with great regret he is a member of the Jan Sangh with usual RSS conditioning... (Interruptions).

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** There is no Jan Sangh. He has not been properly informed. (Interruptions) I object to the observation that he has made. You are a senior member of this particular House. (Interruptions) This is not the proper way of doing it. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Parulekar, you can reply when you get an opportunity to reply.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** He cannot say like this. It is a wrong statement I oppose this. This should not go on record. (Interruptions)

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I have said, my friend knows this, that I have always been an implacable opponent of the RSS, Jan Sangh philosophy, because it does not... (Interruptions) Please listen. It is an evil philosophy, because it is a threat to the secular character of the nation. Now I tell you why? That philosophy means death for the minorities, the Muslims, the Christians and the Anglo-Indian Community. What is the philosophy to which these people are wedded? It is a philosophy which has been set out by their second Sarsangchalak, M. S. Golwalkar. Because the Jan Sangh has consistently opposed the safeguards for the Anglo-Indians Community, stemming from this evil philosophy. What is that philosophy to which they continue to subscribe the non-Hindu people in Hindustan must accept Hindu culture and language; and they have... (Interruptions)

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** I am on a point of order under Rule 72. It says "If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may without further debate put the question." The brief statements are with reference to the Bill not the RSS;



whether I belong to RSS; whether I am a member of the Jan Sangh (*Interruptions*). He cannot go on making a speech like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making a brief statement.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am making only a brief statement, not a long speech. That was their philosophy. The minorities may stay in this country wholly subordinated to the Hindu nation, claiming nothing, deserving no privileges, not even citizenship rights. This is what my friend is subscribing to...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: ...Unwittingly.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: ...Not unwittingly, deliberately. He does not feel that this is an attack on the minorities. This is what I want to expose; these people are all subscribers to that philosophy. That is why another Member of the same group introduced the notorious Bill 'Religious Bill' in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: In 1970, it was the 23rd amendment by which Mrs. Gandhi's government extended for another ten years the safeguards of the Anglo-Indian Community. Once again running true to form, the whole Jana Sangh Party opposed it. Why? I must tell the House, because they have this ill-conceived hatred for my community. Why have they got this hatred for this small minority? Let me tell you why. Because we stand in the way of their linguistic imperialism. Unfortunately, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you should be with me in this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall be with every Member of the House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: They were spearheading the Hindi imperialism movement. I am not against Hindi. Hindi is my second language; they were spearheading that movement and they were responsible for all the violence in Hindi-speaking States. I am justified in showing how they perverted the whole thing. This is the slogan which they propagated, which no Hindi lover would subscribe to. I said this in my report; mine was the only minute of dissent to the Report of the Parliamentary Language Committee. This was the slogan of the RSS-Jana Sangh: "Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan, na rahega Sikh, Isai ya Musalman". They have put up among the Christians. They have got an added incentive against us because I have fought this imposition... (*Interruptions*). That was the evil slogan. My friend here is a DMK leader. I toured the South; lakhs of people came to hear me and I wanted to expose this evil philosophy. I fought it alone.

On 7th August, 1959, Jawaharlal Nehru saw the danger to this country by this terrible linguistic resurgence because of this evil philosophy and on my private Member's resolution in this House, announced his formula which saved the country: English shall be the associate, alternate language as long as the Non-Hindi speaking people so desire. This is what they hate, that I should have got this; they hated it with a consuming hatred. I went to the court, when a person who subscribed to that philosophy tried to destroy my language and my schools; my language happens to be English and they felt that unless they wiped out my English medium schools, they could never impose Hindi. My friend thinks, it is innocuous and he brings forward this Bill because of political considerations; he is going to look after my community. I saw the objects and reasons; my hon. friend is going to look after my community.



What I want to say is this. I argued this case. Let me tell my friends this, if they are capable of learning, that I got this imprimatur from the Supreme Court that English is an Indian language; it is as much Indian as any other language, because it is the language of a recognised minority. What my friends tried to do at that time was, they said that no Indian could learn through the medium of English language and because of that, the case went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court struck it down. Today there are between 25 and 30 million Indians at any one stage studying through the medium of English from the primary to the University stage. They may not like it, they in fact hate it. That is why this hatred is directed against us. It is a great tragedy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Parulekar speaks very good English, Mr. Frank Anthony.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I would not comment on it. He may do it. They have never dared. . . (Interruptions) I managed to get these safeguards from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. Sardar Patel speaking for the whole party said this—we must give safeguards to the small minority because they are *suigeneris*. So, Homi Mody, Piloo Mody's father asked for the safeguards for the Parsis. He was told 'no'. He was told, you are not in the same category as these people are. So, I got these safeguards and Sardar Patel gave the reason that we must get representation. How do we give it to them? We cannot give them the reserved seats as we give to the Scheduled Castes. They are too small, too

scattered. The only way to give them effective representation is to give them nominations in the Lower House and they have done that. I believe, we have made some contribution to this House. All I want to say is this—they dare not vote against Article 334, because they dare not lose the votes of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But they feel that now by this Amendment (they do not mind losing our votes because this is a small minority) they will achieve their greater objective to wipe out this community. There will be nobody left in this country to claim English as his mother tongue. They will wipe out English medium schools. They will be able to achieve the objective of this language chauvinism. I oppose the introduction.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

I have heard very patiently Mr. Frank Anthony who is opposing the introduction of this particular Bill. With all respect to him I must say that he has been totally mis-informed about me and I deny the motives which he has attributed. I regret to mention that this is not expected of my friend Shri Frank Anthony. He said that this Bill has been motivated because I belong to Jan Sangh. For his information I may tell him that Jan Sangh is no more. Jan Sangh was merged long back with the Janata Party in 1977. It is not correct to say . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must allow him to speak. You must hear him. Silence please. Order, order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: With reference to R.S.S. . . . (Interruptions) I will not yield unless I finish my speech. I will request you not to ring the bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Less than what Shri Frank Anthony took. He has taken fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has taken ten minutes. You also take that much of time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Coming to the objections, I feel the purpose for which I wanted to introduce the Bill has been served because my learned friend perhaps for the first time in his life time was required to do lobbying. He did lobbying throughout the day. He met the Members. He circulated his objections and said that this Bill should be opposed.

With reference to R.S.S., I do not deny that I had and have associations with R.S.S. and I am proud of that. But this is not correct to say that the R.S.S. or the Jan Sangh ideology has motivated this Bill. If you want

16.00 hrs.

to attribute this motivation, you will have to attribute this motivation to those who were the framers of the Constitution. I would invite the attention of the House to the speech of one of the Members of the Constituent Assembly, which was accepted by Dr. Ambedkar. Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, while speaking on this article—it was article 293 at that time—said this provision is the only exception of its kind in this constitution; it is not intended to perpetuate this exception, but it is for only a temporary period. He said further:

“These Anglo-Indians were once part-rulers of this country and therefore, they should be shown some partiality for some time to come.”

Does Mr. Frank Anthony want this partiality for all time? That is the question.

Nomination is only for Anglo-Indians. It is not even there for Scheduled Castes. Nomination is against the democratic principle. We have seen that in the last 30 years, only one person has been coming as the representative of the Anglo-Indians. I have many Anglo-Indian friends and they say, “We want to join the mainstream. But because of this nomination, only one person is coming to Parliament and we are not given any opportunity”.

It is under these circumstances that we have to see whether this particular article 331 should be deleted or not. The question now is only about the introduction of this Bill. I would very much welcome the other members to express their views, which is possible only during the debate on the Bill. I do not appreciate why Mr. Anthony is scared about a debate on this Bill and why he is opposing its introduction. I strongly oppose the motivations attributed to me and the ideology and the suggestions made by him. As I said, the opinion expressed by the Members of the Constituent Assembly was that it was only for a limited period. 30 years have passed and if we find that in 30 years the Anglo-Indians could not join the mainstream, it is most unfortunate.

This is something like a charge against all the communities to say that except the Anglo-Indian community, no other community is capable of taking care of the Anglo-Indians. That shows the secessionist attitude in the mind of Shri Frank Anthony that Muslims, Hindus and other communities cannot take care of that particular community.

Firstly, nomination is against the democratic principle. Secondly, it is against the views expressed by the members of the Constituent Assembly. Thirdly, the times have changed. Therefore, I would say that the introduction should be allowed.



(Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar)

He referred to rule 338. Rule 338 will not apply here because the Constitution Amendment Bill referred to by Sri Frank Anthony was for the extension of the time and not for the deletion of the article. Therefore, rule 338 will not apply. I would, therefore, request the hon. members to consider whether in this August House we should have a debate on this particular issue or whether that debate should be barred. If there is a debate, members having different opinions will be able to express their views. If you do not allow the introduction of this Bill, the people in the country will get the impression that we Members in this House are not ready to discuss the issue and to hear the others' views.

With these words, I oppose whatever Shri Anthony has said and request the hon. members to allow the introduction of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was negatived.*

16.06 hrs.

## PENSIONS BILL

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of pension, gratuity, dearness and other allowances and benefits, payable by the Central Government to its employees, or their dependents, on retirement voluntary or otherwise, or on the death of the Government servant and for other matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of pension, gratuity, dearness and other allowances and benefits, payable by the Central Government to its employees, or their dependents, on retirement voluntary or otherwise, or on the death of the Government servant and for other matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Sir, I introduce\* the Bill.

16.07 hrs.

## LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I introduce the Bill.

16.07 hrs.

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 155)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.08 hrs.

### SOLAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION BILL

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Commission with a view to providing for management and coordination of a national solar energy research, development and demonstration programme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Commission with a view to providing for management and coordination of a national solar energy research, development and demonstration programme."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:  
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.09 hrs.

### CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

SHRI G. S. REDDY (Miryalguda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the

Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order 1964 and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI G. S. REDDI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.10 hrs.

### SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 3, 4 ETC.)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.



16.11 hrs.

# FREEDOM OF RELIGION BILL

**SRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for ensuring the freedom of belief, worship and conscience as guaranteed in the Constitution

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for ensuring the freedom of belief, worship and conscience as guaranteed on the Constitution."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SRI G. S. REDDI:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.12 hrs.

# BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.12 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(SUBSTITUTION OF ARTICLE 81 ETC.)

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.12 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 16)

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.13 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 342A)

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura):** Sir, I beg to move for

leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.13 hrs.

### COUNTRY FISHING BOATS PROTECTION BILL

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):  
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.14 hrs

### PENSIONS' (AMENDMENT) BILL (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):  
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Pensions' Act, 1871.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Pensions' Act, 1871."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.14 hrs.

### HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY (ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT BENCHES AT AURANGABAD AND PUNE IN MAHARASHTRA) BILL

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir,  
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of permanent Benches of the High Court of Bombay at Aurangabad and Pune in Maharashtra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of permanent Benches of the High Court of Bombay at Aurangabad and Pune in Maharashtra."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 83 AND 172)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir,  
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.



**THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16 15 hrs.

# **SMALL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS SECURITY BILL** —Contd.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu on 11 July, 1980, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident, be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. Rajagopal Naidu may continue.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU** (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already said that our Labour Minister is very much interested to solve the problems of all kinds of labour, including agricultural labour. On that day I had said that agricultural labour and small farmers who are just like agricultural labourers are the most neglected people in our country, not only in our country but also in the whole world. No legislation is there to protect agricultural labour. In the urban areas, the capitalists, industrialists, moneylenders, tradesmen and others are quite secure because they are economically well. The officials, the white-collared people, are getting high salaries and are also well placed and they are having security measures. Only the agricultural labour and the small and marginal

farmers who are no better than the agricultural labour are without protection. In some of the States attempts are made to protect these people. In Kerala, old-age pensions are given to agricultural labour. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu old age pension was given not only to agricultural labour but to all the poor people, but it is only under the rules. Being under the rules, it is quite possible for the Government to wipe it out. Therefore, there must be a law to protect these people and their pension.

There is a vast difference between workers and officials but for the purpose of applying the Industrial Disputes Act they are taken together and they are given the opportunity of going to the labour courts. They have the right of collective bargaining. But the officials are different from manual workers. The official works in an office in the cool shade with all facilities, while the worker has to do manual work, but these two categories have been combined together while applying the Industrial Disputes Act.

Further, the families of officials get pension in case they die, but if an agricultural worker suffers injury while at work, he will not be able to earn anything. Therefore, he must be provided compensation. Compensation is given to workmen in factories because to deal with machines is a difficult and risky job. They may lose their limbs, and at times die. In mines also we hear that so many people die. Therefore, compensation is necessary as risk is involved. Even in agriculture there are risks. So many people die in agriculture. Statistics show that in 1974 only 563 people died while working in factories, whereas in agriculture, due to attack of animals, snake bites etc. about 2,000 people died. Many were hurt when working on harvesters. When they are working with power crushers, they lose their hands. Therefore, work in agriculture is becoming dangerous.



Shri K. Sabha, a well known writer of Andhra Pradesh, has written a story. One day a small farmer who was drawing water with the help of his bullock, by mistake fell into the well. Not only was he drowned, but he went inside the mud. Because of the depth of the water, his relations were not able to find his body. After some time when the water level went down, his son wanted to take away the mud. While doing so, he found a skeleton with a copper ring in the hand. That was the sorry story. I thought it was only a story, but he has said it was a true story that had happened. Like that so many people die in agriculture because of snake bites and other things. Therefore, they require protection. When we go to Lohia Hospital, we see, during harvesting season, many people come without hands for treatment because in the harvesters they lose their hands. Our Government is now taking interest and finding devices so as to avoid these dangers and they are training the farmers also so that they may not have risks. In our district, Chittoor, where jagger is produced and also in your State, many people are using power crushers and in that process many people are losing their hands.

Now there is dearth of electricity and so the peasants and agricultural workers have to work even during nights and they sleep in the fields and therefore they meet with danger. When we give compensation to the workers working in the factories, it is said that because they are helping production, they must be protected. Agricultural workers and small farmers are engaged in agricultural production, which is quite necessary for the country and therefore, they must also be protected. In some quarters, a doubt is expressed that while an agricultural worker can be given compensation, how can a small farmer or marginal farmer be given compensation. That confusion is there because we are used to Workmen's Compensation Act, where only the employer gives compensation.

A rural worker has been defined by ILO thus:

"The convention applies only to those tenants, sharecroppers or small owner occupiers who derive their main income from agriculture, who work on the land themselves, with the help only of their family and with the help of occasional labour outside."

It also said: "...a self-employed person such as a tenant, sharecropper or small owner occupier". Therefore the ILO Convention included, on par with agricultural labourer, the self-employed sharecropper, tenant and small owner occupier of land. Therefore, giving compensation to small farmers along with the agricultural labour is not contradictory in terms.

The small farmer is not an employer like a factory owner because a factory owner employs workers always, permanently. Here the small farmer or marginal farmer, who owns one or two acres of land, casually employs—he is a manual labourer himself, he is self-employed, he works on land with his family—when it is necessary, at the time of harvesting and sowing, more people. Therefore, once or twice he requires some labourers and on that account, we cannot say that he is an employer. Again, an industrialist will not work at all. Only the worker works. But here the marginal farmer or the small farmer also works. He is a manual labourer. A worker is also a manual labourer. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that compensation is paid not only to the agricultural workers but also to the small and marginal farmers.

There is another argument

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

It is said that there is a Welfare Fund. The Welfare Fund is quite necessary to look after the welfare of



(Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu)

the workers. But the help given to the workers will depend on the quantum of the Fund. It may not be sufficient to give protection to all these people. Therefore, it is quite necessary that, giving help by way of compensation for injury should be made mandatory. Therefore, there must be a separate section for this. A rural worker must be defined and a separate Section should be provided in the Agricultural Workers' legislation and a provision for compensation must also be added to it.

There is a fear that so much of money the Government will have to spend. But I can assure the House that it will be only Rs. 2 crores per annum to meet this compensation. In five years, it will be only Rs. 10 crores. We are going to spend about Rs. 116,000 crores in the Sixth Plan. Therefore, if you spend Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 20 crores to safeguard the interests of these people for whom we are committed, for whose welfare we are committed, it is not much.

With these words, I request the Labour Minister to view it sympathetically and support the Bill that I have brought forward.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident, be taken into consideration"

There are two Amendments. Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

That the Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident, be referred to a

Select Committee consisting of 7 members:—(1) Shri T. Anjiah, (2) Shri Chitta Basu, (3) Shri Virdhi Chander Jain, (4) Shri Harinatha Misra, (5) Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, (6) Shri Ramavatar Shastri; and, (7) Shri Mool Chand Daga with instructions to report by the last day of the fact week of the next session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar—not present.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am extremely glad to have this privilege of supporting this Bill and the principles underlying this Bill. I congratulate the mover of this Bill, Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, for introducing this Bill. I appreciate the approach that he has displayed in preparing four such Bills in order to protect various aspects of the life of our agricultural workers and rural workers while they are at work.

According to the ILO convention, as he has made very clear, the rural workers include not only the wage labour but also small self-employed people among artisans and also agricultural workers and peasants. All these people cannot say that they are in permanent employment under any employer. They are not, only very few of them are engaged on monthly basis or annual basis. Most of them are engaged as day labourers and a few of them are engaged also by contractors. Therefore, they cannot very well be equated with industrial workers where there is a regular strata of employers for industrial workers. That is the reason why Mr. Naidu has suggested in this Bill that this compensation that has got to be paid to agricultural workers is not to come out of any contributions either from employers or from employees or anyone else, but only from the Government.



Why is it that the Government should shoulder this responsibility? In those days when the British were running the show here, were running the government of this country, I was pleading for these various types of protections for our agricultural workers. All the time, I was up against the general attitude of that Government and its limited function also. Its attitude was only of policing the country and its objective was all the time only to keep down our people but not to protect them and promote their interests. It was a police State. But after we have achieved our freedom, we have framed our constitution and the Constitution fathers of whom I also had the privilege of being one were wise enough to provide a separate chapter for Directive Principles. True, they had a chapter on Fundamental Rights also. These Fundamental Rights are those which could be enjoyed, which could be exercised and which could be appreciated, fought for, and died for by those people who are in a position to think for themselves, who are educated, who are employed in various services and who are self-reliant so far as economic conditions and employment are concerned. Therefore, I appreciate these Fundamental Rights of freedom of all kinds, of liberty of movement, of property and various other things. But what is to happen to all those people who do not have all these facilities? We had to think of them also and Dr. Ambedkar was there with us to help us, to strengthen us. We formulated a Chapter on Directive Principles and these Directive Principles enunciated our conception of what is a welfare state—that is, that it is the duty of the State to look after the people, look after their general well-being and ensure that they are treated as human beings, and provide the political, social and economic facilities which would make them full-fledged human beings. Having done this, we should have paid sufficient attention to the agricultural classes also.

It is an extraordinary thing, in the history of humanity everywhere and particularly so in our country, that even when we think of doing something good for the people, we start from the top and not from the bottom. The bottom is the broad base of the mass of people—the agricultural workers, the tribal people, the Harijans, the backward classes and all these people who are property-less, employment-less or semi-employed and in every way dispossessed people, under-privileged people. Because the various Ministers who have been coming, one after another, in different Governments, have felt so many difficulties in offering any kind of protection for the huge masses of people, they began tinkering with a small section of people, the salaried people, and next the people employed in factories and then those who are employed in so-called organised industries. Actually, these people needed much less urgently this kind of protection than those large masses of people at the bottom.

Now, we have been pleading for all these things for those people, but we have not thought of introducing it in the shape of Bills in this House. to give it a kind of definite legislative shape so that it would be possible for the Government and their Secretariat and other people to give detailed and careful consideration. It has fallen, now, to the good-fortune of Mr. Naidu to have thought of introducing four Bills—one for providing for old-age pension, another for providing employment for at least one adult in every family, the third being this one and the fourth one for providing some pension or maintenance for every family whose sole bread-winning person dies suddenly.

Now, these are the four Bills. They give you—if you read these Bills—a comprehensive idea of the kind of protection we should provide



(Prof. N. G. Ranga)

for our agricultural workers. Is this really as good a protection as is being given to industrial workers? Not so. Is the industrial workers are just human beings, the agricultural workers are sub-human-beings: they are in such a low state of economic well-being and economic status. There is no such thing as status at all for those people. That is the reason why Government should come forward—if it is to justify its mission as a welfare state—to shoulder the burden of financing these different types of protection that should be offered to our agricultural workers.

I am glad that the Kerala Government has already provided one kind of protection—and that is for the old workers. The West Bengal Government has also followed this lead; it has also offered to provide similar protection. The Maharashtra Government has come forward to provide employment to at least one person in a family so that the family need not go starving during those prolonged months, prolonged weeks—sometimes a larger number of weeks than these weeks when they find some kind of employment, providing some maintenance for those people. They have started with about Rs. 50 a month. It is a pittance, but in course of time, I hope, it would come to be raised. So, these three Governments have already taken the lead. The Bihar Government also is thinking of some legislation, and I hope that one or two other State Governments also will come forward. It is in this process, this particular Bill has been introduced.

Some people might say, might begin to wonder, how on earth can we ask the Government to shoulder such a heavy responsibility. Mr. Naidu has already given the answer. There is a Bill which has been introduced today by our friends. Mr. Gadgil from our side and Shri Bapusaheb Parulkar, from the Opposition for the grant of

pension, gratuity, dearness and other allowances and benefits, payable by the Central Government to its employees—the employees who already enjoy a high salary first of all and then dearness allowance and various other facilities—for their dependents, on retirement, voluntary or otherwise, etc. If that is considered to be good and needed for Government employees, if such protection is also considered to be needed and good for the industrial workers, why should we not provide a similar protection for agricultural workers?

The State has a special responsibility with regard to these people. In all these organised industries, workers do go on strike. Employers also lock them out. Thus they obstruct production, they obstruct social well-being; from time to time they had the whole society to ransom. Even the doctors have gone on strike, and they are on strike now, and they even take pride to the fact that in three days after they had gone on strike, 34 persons died in hospitals. A shame on them. Those who are employed in airways—they are paid Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 a month: some of them get even Rs. 7,000 a month—have gone on strike; they go on strike. That may be one of the reasons why all these protections are being afforded to these people.

But, so far as agricultural workers are concerned, they do not go on strike, they are not able to go on strike. Peasants also do not go on strike, they are not able to go on strike. Neither of them are organized. We are trying to organize them. I have devoted the last 50 or 60 years of my life for the purpose of organizing them and helping them to become self-reliant. I have not succeeded. I have succeeded only partially so far as peasants are concerned, and there too, not the too-poor peasants. The too-poor peasants have not been organized, could not be organized. I confess my failure. But when it comes to agricultural workers, I have failed com-



pletely and miserably. Again and again I have made efforts. So many others also. the Communist Party—both sides of the Communist Party—the Socialist Party. Congress socialist Party, Mahatma Gandhi's Sewa Sangh people, all have made efforts, but we could not succeed. Why? Because of untouchability, because of extreme poverty of these people. their complete dependence upon land holding people.—poor though they are but they are locally powerful, locally influential. That is the only employment they can possibly get; that is the only source of their employment. Therefore. they could not be organized. Wherever we tried to organize, they were victimised and they could be split up also; they were split up according to castes. This is the reason why they could not be organised. Poor peasants also could not be organized because of their Cooperation, the agricultural production has been going on continuously without any obstruction. Should not Government show some gratitude towards these people? If India is self-reliant today in regard to food production, it is because of the cooperation of these people. Now, should not the government be grateful to them?

And so far as Indiraji is concerned. I can assure you Indiraji has been brought back again into government in spite of all this campaign of columny and other things, her opponents have carried on for these three black years because of the faith this great, broad and vast masses of agricultural workers and peasants have placed in her and in her programme. That programme springs out of the Directive Principles—not only the 20 point programme but the 5 points too. Therefore. it is the duty of the government and also it is the duty of the Opposition, and of all the political parties in this country who swear by their faith in a welfare society and a welfare government and the Directive Principles, to support this Bill and also other Bills which are on the anvil and are being

introduced in this House by Mr. Naidu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sudhir Shri . . .

MR. XAVIER ARAKAL...Mr. Daga.

श्री मूल बिल डगा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ—श्री राजगोपाल नायडू ने बड़ा अच्छा बिल पेश किया है, लेकिन उस बिल के कन्टेन्ट्स क्या हैं, थोड़ा सा उस पर कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे वयोवृद्ध पार्लियामेन्टेरियन प्रो० रंगाजी ने इस का समर्थन किया है। हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी को अगर देखना है तो वह वास्तव में एग्रीकल्चर-लेबरर्स में है, उनके प्रति आपकी बड़ी सहानुभूति है और आपने उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है, यह अच्छी बात है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का ध्यान उधर गया है, हमारी सरकार का भी ध्यान गया। हमारी सरकार के जो लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं उनका ध्यान भी इस तरफ बहुत ज्यादा है, मैंने कई बार इस के बारे में उनके एंटी-थ्रू को देखा है। वह एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहते हैं—उन्होंने इस बात का निर्णय लिया है। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले उन्होंने एक कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाई थी, मुझे भी उस कमेटी की मीटिंग में जाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था। वह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो एग्रीकल्चर लेबर हैं, जिस की संख्या करीब 4-5 करोड़ है और यदि उनमें एग्रीकल्चर में काम करने वालों की संख्या को जोड़ दिया जाय, तो यह 12-14 करोड़ हो जाते हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जो लेबर काम करती है, उनमें अगर एक्सीडेन्ट हो जाय तो उनके लिये कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट है, वह चाहते हैं कि उसमें इनको इन्क्लूड करके उसको काम्प्रीहेंसिव बना दिया जाय। लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि उससे परपज सर्व नहीं होगा। इस बिल का जो परपज है वह इस बिल से पूरा नहीं होता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता



[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ—उन्होंने इस बिल को तैयार करने में बहुत मेहनत की होगी, कई घंटे रात को पढ़ाई की होगी, अध्ययन किया होगा, उसके बाद इसको तैयार किया होगा। लेकिन मैं केवल दो-चार क्लाजेज ही पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—ग्राम क्लाज 14 को देखिये —

"Any Commissioner may, for the purpose of deciding any matter referred to him for decision under this Act, choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the matter under enquiry to assist him in holding the inquiry."

मैं इस क्लाज को समझ नहीं सका। कमिश्नर कोई निर्णय लेना चाहता है, वह किन्हीं दो आदमियों का ढूँढ लेगा। कौन से आदमियों को, जिन को स्पेशल नालिज होगी। किस चीज की स्पेशल नालिज होगी। मैटर की नालिज होगी। अगर सब्जैकट की नालिज है तो वह एविडेंस पेश करेगा। मेरे ख्याल से सब से अच्छा तरीका यह होगा—पहले यह देखना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार की नालिज चाहिये। स्पेशल नालिज के दो आदमी ढूँढ लेंगे, उनसे एक्स्पर्ट्स ले लेंगे — क्या हम कोई पंचायत घर बनाना चाहते हैं? इसमें कोई प्रोसीजर नहीं है। आप ने लिखा है —

"... choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the matter under enquiry to assist him in holding the inquiry."

The Commissioner will have to find out who is an expert on the subject or who is familiar with the matter.

यह कौन सा तरीका है, मैं समझ नहीं सका और किस तरह तरीके से वे इस चीज को कर लेंगे, यह अभी वे बता लाएंगे। यह मैंने इसलिए कहा है क्योंकि हमारे साथी जो इस बिल को लाए हैं, उस के लिए उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन इस को कान्सिडरयुन्सेज होंगे, उन के बारे में भी वे सोचें।

Then he says all that will have to be proved by one certificate.

आजकल सर्टीफिकेट कैसे मिलता है यह सब जानते हैं। मैं किसी डाक्टर के पास गया और कह दिया कि मुझे सर्टीफिकेट चाहिए, तो वह सर्टीफिकेट मिल जाता है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सा डाक्टर होगा या

any qualified doctor whether he is a Government employee or not.

इस प्रकार का सर्टीफिकेट कहीं से भी मिल जाता है और आजकल जो एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर हैं जो बहुत पढ़े-लिखे हैं, वे भी इस को देते हैं। अब अगर क्लेम चलता है, तो उस की क्या वेल्थ होगी?

That will be an offence.

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में यह दिया हुआ है

"In case a small farmer or an agricultural worker dies as a result of an accident while he is engaged cultural work . . . the legal heir should obtain a certificate from any qualified doctor

तो यह जो डाक्टर होगा, यह कोई रवर्न-मेंट एम्प्लॉई होगा, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ :

so that he can be taken to task if he issues a wrong certificate.

फिर आप ने सिविल कोर्ट की बात कह दी। कहीं इस का आप ने जिक्र किया है कि सिविल कोर्ट को आथेरिटी नहीं है। कोई आदमी काम करता है और चोट लगने पर कम्पेंसेन का दावा करता है, तो उस को सिविल कोर्ट में जाने के लिए डिबार क्यों किया जाए।

What is an accident? He says:

"accident" means accident caused by tractor, harrow, power crusher or any other agricultural machine or caused because of falling in the well or falling from the tree . . ."

वह जामुन खाने चला गया और जामुन खाते खाते गिर गया तो उस के लिए क्या किया जाएगा :

I have not understood the working falling from the tree".

वह नशे में है और एग्रीकल्चर वर्कर है और एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, तो आप इस एक्सीडेंट को किस प्रकार डिफाइन करेंगे कि एग्रीकल्चरल आपरेशन्स के अन्दर ऐसा हुआ है। उस का जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ है, उस का किसी से सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उस को कम्पेंसेन दे देगी। यह निर्णय करने के लिए कि वह एग्रीकल्चर आपरेशन्स में काम कर रहा था, आप कैसे इस को करेंगे और फिर आप ने इस में यह जोड़ दिया है :

The words 'small farmer' will also include 'agricultural worker'".

अब एक फार्मर है। वह खुद अपने खेत में काम करता है। वह इन्डिपेंडेंटली काम कर रहा है लेकिन लापरवाही से उस ने काम किया है और जानबूझ कर वह ऐसा काम कर रहा है, तो मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि क्यों उस को कम्पेंसेशन मिले और गवर्नमेंट के फंड से मिले। यह भी एक सोचने का सवाल है। . . (व्यवधान) : अगर वह मर जाता है, तो उस की ओलाद को कम्पेंसेशन मिल जाएगा, यह तो इस में लिखा हुआ है।

श्री राजगोपाल नायडू ने बहुत मेहनत की है, मगर मेरा कहना यह है कि इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा कैसे? अगर कोई आदमी कुएं में गिर गया और वह दारु पिए हुए है और मस्ती में है, तो उस को भी कम्पेंसेशन मिलेगा। एक स्माल फार्मर है और वह कुएं में गिर जाता है और उस की डेथ हो जाती है। इस की इनजरी

रिपोर्ट भी है, तो उस का कम्पेंसेशन मिलेगा।

एक मानवीय सद्यस्य : अगर कम्पेंसेशन न मिले, तो उस के बच्चों का क्या होगा ?

श्री मूल चन्दा डागा : इतनी सहानुभूति आप के दिल में है लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की सड़कों में रात को कई लोग पड़े सोते हैं और लोग गाड़ी से उन को मार जाते हैं लेकिन यहां पर कुछ नहीं होता है। इन्सान से इन्सान की मुहब्बत खत्म हो चुकी है। आप ने जो यह बात कही है, वह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन मैं यह पूछना हूँ कि वह बिल बन कैसे पायेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस को थोड़ा आऊट कर दीजिए। मैंने ये बातें इसलिए कहीं हैं कि हमारे बड़े बड़े समझदार लोग, आप जैसे लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं, एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी बना लो और उस में उसको ले जाओ। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हमें रुकना चाहिये। श्रम मंत्री जी ने कई बार हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि वे एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल ले कर के आ रहे हैं। और वे जल्दी लायेंगे। हमें उसके लिये बेट करनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके लिए आप कह रहे हैं

"A small farmer means a farmer who owns five acres of wet land or ten acres of dry land".

अब आप वर्कर्स को डिफाइन नहीं कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ जो छोटा कामगार है, उस एकड़ और पांच एकड़ जमीन ले कर के बैठा है, जो खुद खेती करता है उस के पास कोई ट्रैक्टर भी नहीं है। अब कोई बन्दर आ कर के पेड़ पर बैठ गया और पेड़ को हिला दिया जिससे उसको टक्कर लग गयी। फिर वह कहेगा कि मैं खुद खेती करता था, इस से मुझे टक्कर लग गयी और मेरा डिस्लोकेशन हो गया, इसके लिये मुझे कम्पेंसेशन दिया



[श्री मूल चन्द ढागा]

जाए। वह कहेगा कि मैं खुद फार्मर हूँ, खुद काम करता हूँ और मुझे चोट लग गयी तो।

"In the course of agricultural operation, the Government shall be liable to pay such worker compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

अब इस में उसका भी प्रोसीजर ले डाउन हो गया है। आपने उसमें रूल मेकिंग पावर दी है —

"No claim for compensation shall be entertained."

एक तरफ तो आप गरीब आदिमियों को सहायता देना चाहते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि उसकी अपील हाई कोर्ट में होगी। तब तो साहब उसका मुकदमा बीस साल तक चलेगा, वहां से निकलेगा भी या नहीं निकलेगा, इसमें मुझे सन्देह है। ये जो यहां घसील है वे हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वकालत करें तो अच्छा होगा। आपने इस में कंसीलियेशन की बात नहीं की है कि बैठ कर आपस में बात कर लें कि उसका इतना नुकसान हो गया है। आपने सीधे हाई कोर्ट का दरवाजा खटखटा दिया है। इस तरह से इस बिल में कई ऐसी बातें हैं जिन पर संशोधन की जरूरत है। यह बात सही है कि राजगोपाल नायडू जी ने इस पर बड़ी मेहनत की है। आपने हरियाणा और पंजाब में देखा होगा कि वहां पर कम्पेनसेशन के मामले हुए हैं। वहां ट्रैक्टर चलाने से हुए हैं। वहां अन-स्किल्ड लेबर का भी काम होता है, स्किल्ड का भी काम होता है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में कई संशोधनों की आवश्यकता है, बहुत से अमेंडमेंट्स की जरूरत है। यह बिल

आपका परपज, आबजेक्टिव फुलफिल नहीं कर रहा है।

एक बात के लिए मैं राजगोपाल नायडू जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके दिल में गरीबों के लिए बड़ा दर्द है। लेकिन अगर इस एक्ट को बनाना है तो पहले इसे एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ले जाया जाए तब इसे बनाया जाये।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : (करीम-नगर) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं राजगोपाल नायडू साहब को बहुत मुबारक देता हूँ, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र डागा साहब ने कहा, कि वे बहुत मेहनत करने के बाद यह बिल ला सके हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है।

हम इस बिल से इतिफाक करें या न करें लेकिन हमारे मंत्री जी जो यहाँ बैठे हैं वे इस बात से जरूर सहमत होंगे कि जो मजदूर फैक्टरियों में काम करते हैं उनके ही साथ ही नहीं बल्कि एग्रीकल्चर में भी जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके साथ भी नाइंसाफी नहीं होनी चाहिए, उनके साथ भी इंसाफ होना चाहिये। अभी इसी अर्से में, चार-पाँच रोज पहले उन्होंने लेबरमिनिस्टर्स की एक मीटिंग भी बुलायी थी और उसमें भी शायद मंत्री जी ने बात की होगी। यहाँ पर भी चर्चा हुई थी कि वे इस मामले पर एक कोई कम्प्रीहेंसिव लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाह रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

हमारे प्रोफेसर रंगा जी बैठे हैं। वे जब से पोलिटिक्स में हैं उस वक्त तो मैं पैदा भी नहीं हुआ हूँगा। उस वक्त से जरायत के मजदूरों में दिनचस्पी ले रहे हैं। गा साहब का नाम न सिर्फ आंध्र में बल्कि पूरे भारत में मशहूर है और फार्मर लोग सब इनको जानते हैं, खेती बाड़ी जो करते हैं वे सब इनको जानते हैं।

एक चीज जरूर है। आजादी के बाद से फैंक्टरीज वर्कर्स के लिए बहुत कुछ किया गया है, उनके वास्ते बहुत से लेजिस्लेटिव रिफॉर्मस लाए गए हैं और उनकी जितनी सुविधाएँ दी जानी चाहिये थीं—दी गई हैं। लेकिन एग्रिकल्चरल लेबर जो हैं, जो देहातों में काम करती है उसके वास्ते आज तक भी सोचा नहीं गया है। अब सोच रहे हैं कि उसके वास्ते क्या किया जाए। अब तक उनको नेक्लेक्ट जो किया गया है, वैसा करके उनके साथ बहुत ज्यादा अन्याय किया गया है। अबन लेबर के लिए तो सब लड़ने वाले हैं लेकिन इनके लिए लड़ने वाला कोई नहीं है। मुझे हैरानी हो रही है इसको देखकर कि यह जब बिल यहाँ आया है और इस पर बहस हो रही है तो न सी० पी० आई० और न सी० पी० एम० का कोई ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर यहाँ है, जो लेबर के काज के लिए हमेशा लड़ते रहते हैं, उनमें यहाँ कोई भी नहीं है। अबन लेबर के लिए जब कोई बिल आता है तो ये सब दिखाई देते हैं लेकिन अब कोई दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि इनकी इन लोगों में दिलचस्पी नहीं है। न यहाँ रामावतार शास्त्री जी हैं और न कोई दूसरा लेबर लीडर। देहातों में जब ये वोट लेने के लिए जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि उनके वास्ते, वहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूरों के वास्ते ये पार्लियामेंट में जा कर लड़ेंगे लेकिन यहाँ छया कर रहे हैं, कितनी उनकी लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, इसको आप देख ही रहे हैं। लेबर मिनिस्टर से कल या परसों श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी तथा दूसरे लोग बहुत बहस कर रहे थे। अब साबित हो गया है कि उनकी बिल्कुल भी दिलचस्पी फॉर्म लेबर में नहीं है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। उनको भी यहाँ रहना चाहिये था और कुछ कांटी-ब्यूट करना चाहिये था।

आप तो जानते ही हैं कि ग्रस्सीफंसदी लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। उनको आज

तक हम निक्लेक्ट करते रहे हैं। उनके वास्ते हमने कुछ सोचा नहीं। यह बहुत नाइसाफी की बात उनके साथ हुई है। मैं रंगा जी से तथा नायडू जी से इतिहास करता हूँ कि इस लेबर के वास्ते भी हमको कुछ ठोस काम करना चाहिये।

मैंने इस बिल की क्लॉजिज को देखा है। कुछ में मुझे भी डिफिकल्टस नजर आए हैं। मैंने आज सुबह आज रंगा साहब से बात की है। नायडू साहब उनकी एडवाइस पर ही इस बिल को लाये हैं। जहाँ तक कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल है, लेबर कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट का सवाल है, आप देखें कि पब्लिक सेक्टर जो है उसमें एम्प्लाइयर्स गवर्नमेंट है और प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री में उस इंडस्ट्री का ओनर जो है वह एम्प्लायर होता है और वही कम्पेन्सेशन पे करता है। लेकिन यहाँ जो स्माल फार्मर होता है, वही एम्प्लायर है और वही एम्प्लॉई है। कोई दूसरा नहीं होता है। इससे कन्फ्यूजन पैदा होता है। इसके बारे में साफ उन्होंने बताया है और रेफेंस भी दिया है नायडू साहब ने कि आई० एल० ओ० कन्वेंशन में रूरल वर्कर्स की डेफीनिशन दो हुई है और इन डेफीनिशन में स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स, आर्टिजेंज शेअर फ़ापर आ जाते हैं। इस चीज को सुन कर मुझे खुशी हुई है। इससे मैं मुतमईन हो गया। इंटरनेशनल लेबर आर्गेनाइजेशन कन्वेंशन में भी इस चीज पर उन लोगों ने और किया और यह सोचा कि रूरल वर्कर्स को इस में लेना चाहिये, स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर, आर्टिजेंज को भी लेना चाहिये। अब मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी को कोई शक नहीं रहना चाहिये। डागा जी को एक शक है वह भी दूर होना चाहिये। स्माल फार्मर की प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिये प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा करने के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि जितने बैलफेयर मैसर्स हम पास करते हैं वे केवल दस बीस प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए ही हमको पास नहीं करने चाहिये बल्कि ग्रस्सों



[श्री एम० संत्यनारायण राव]

प्रतिभत लोग जो गाँवों में रहते हैं, उन पर भी इनको लागू करना चाहिये, उनको भी इसका लाभ मिलना चाहिये। आप लैंड रिपार्ज लाये हैं इसके उनके होल्डिंग छोटे हो गए हैं और वे और भी छोटे होते जा रहे हैं। इस वास्ते उनके लिए भी कुछ वेलफेयर मैजर्स जरूर होना चाहिये। इंजी वगैरह जब होती है तब उनको कम्पेंसेशन भी पूरी मिलनी चाहिये।

एक बान डम क्लाज में है  
17.00 hrs.

Agricultural operation means agricultural or horticultural or sericultural work or rearing sheep cattle poultry or the work ancillary thereto or any other work connected with agriculture.

आजकल तो पाउल्ट्री बहुत से लोग रख रहे हैं, एक एकड़ में भी रख रहे हैं और दो एकड़ में भी रखे हैं, आप एक एक आदिमी को देखिये मगर बहुत से लोग इसमें करोड़पति हैं। मैं पंजाब में गया था, वहाँ जितने लोग पाउल्ट्री रखे हुए हैं, वह लाखों रुपया कमा रहे हैं। वह तो फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे, सरकार शायद इसे देखे। लेकिन डेफीनिशन में आ रहा है कि एक एकड़ और 2 एकड़ रखें तो काफी है। डेफीनिशन में यह भी आ रहा कि अगर एक आदिमी एक एकड़, दो एकड़, 5 एकड़ रखता है, पाउल्ट्री भी रखता है और दूसरी चीज भी रखता तो इसमें उद्योग भी एन्टाइटिमेंट है। इसे क्लैरीफाई किया जाना चाहिये या जो कि नहीं किया गया है। इसमें इनकम बताना चाहिये या कि इतने से ज्यादा इनकम अगर रहेगी तो वह इसका एन्टाइटिल्ड नहीं होगा अगर इस तरह का ग्रैंडमेंट लायें तो इसको अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं।

जब कम्पेंसेशन का बिल लाये हैं तो यह पे तो करना ही पड़ता है। क्लाज 6 में लिखा है —

Clause 6: For the purpose of paying compensation a revolving fund shall be constituted; monies into which shall be provided by the Centre and the States in such proportion as may be agreed upon from year to year.

यह तो हो नहीं सकता कि हर साल बैठकर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तय करें कि कितना देंगे। इसमें स्पष्ट करना चाहिये कि सेंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कितना-कितना देना है। चाहे कुछ कोर्जिये, 60, 40 परसेंट तय कीजिये कुछ तो कीजिए। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकेगा कि हर साल सेंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स बैठ कर डिसाइड कर लेंगी। यह प्राविजन डिफिकिटव है, इसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जब एग्रीकल्चरल वर्कर किसी क यहाँ काम करता है, तो वह देगा या उसको भी गवर्नमेंट देगी ?

There are small farmers. The others are the agricultural workers. Suppose the agricultural workers are included. Then Will the compensation be paid by the Government or the agriculturist?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: So far as the labourer is concerned, he can be employed by any agriculturist. If he is employed by the agriculturist, the latter will pay him.

वह उसका एम्पलाय करता है और उसका वेजिज देता है। जैसा कि हम प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री में करते हैं, जो एम्पलाय करता है, जो वेजिज देता है, उसको पे करना चाहिए।

The agriculturist who employs him must pay the compensation if he is in a position to pay. But the difficulty is with regard to the small and marginal farmers. We are discussing about the big agriculturists. They have to pay; there is no doubt about it.

इसमें कहा गया है कि एक्सिडेंट के तीन महीने के अन्दर कम्पेंसेशन का क्लेम देना चाहिए। लेकिन उसके बाद

कमिश्नर को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि अगर वह क्लेम के वक्त पर न दिये जाने की वजह से सैटिसफाइड हो, तो वह किसी क्लेम को एन्टरटेन और डिसाइड कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे करप्शन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इसलिए कमिश्नर का यह अधिकार न दिया जाये। इनमें कुछ रीजन्स दिये जायें।

That person is a poor man. He has not got enough time. He cannot give any notice that he was disabled or give the circumstances and so on to the satisfaction of anybody in this matter. I agree with Mr. Daga.

जहाँ तक मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट का सम्बन्ध है, आपको मालूम है कि इन्जरी के बारे में मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट दस पंद्रह रुपये में मिल जाता है। मैं मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर को क्लेम नहीं करता, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि जिन लोगों की प्रैक्टिस नहीं होती है, वे तो पैसा ले कर सर्टिफिकेट दे देते हैं और खूब कमा रहे हैं। अगर यह प्रोविजन रखा जायेगा, तो हर एक आदमी सर्टिफिकेट ले आयेगा। उसे क्लेम देखेगा कि वह ठीक है या गलत है? लोग सर्टिफिकेट लायेंगे कि मेरा हाथ टूट गया, पांव टूट गया। इससे गवर्नमेंट पर बहुत बर्झन हो जायेगा। माननीय सदस्य ने 5 करोड़ रुपये की बात कही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि 50 करोड़ या 100 करोड़ रुपये भी काफी नहीं होंगे। जब प्राविजन होगा, तो हर एक आदमी क्लेम करेगा और सब फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इस लिए सिर्फ मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट ही काफी नहीं है, बल्कि दूसरा ऐक्टिविटी जरूरी होना चाहिए।

शिफ्ट्स 2 में जो कुछ दिया गया है, वह मुझे अच्छा नहीं मालूम हुआ। उसमें

बताया गया है कि जिसके पास एक एकड़ से कम जमीन होगी, उसे 10,000 और 12,000 रुपये कम्पेंसेशन के दिये जायेंगे, जिसके पास दो एकड़ से कम जमीन होगी, उसे 12,000 और 14,000 रुपये दिये जायेंगे और जिसके पास तीन एकड़ से कम जमीन होगी, उसे 14,000 और 16,000 रुपये दिये जायेंगे, वगैरह। उसके मुताबिक जिसके पास कम जमीन होगी, उसे कम कम्पेंसेशन दिया जायेगा और जिसके पास ज्यादा जमीन होगी, उसे ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन दिया जायेगा। मैं नहीं जानता कि ऐसा प्रविजन गलती से रखा गया है या डीलिट्री। असल में जो ज्यादा गरीब है, उसे ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहिए। प्रोफेसर रंगा हमेशा गरीब लोगों की हिमायत करते हैं। लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा गरीब लोगों को नहीं, बल्कि बड़े लोगों को सपोर्ट किया जा रहा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि वह श्री राजगोपाल नायडू के बिल की स्पिरिट को देखें और उसको मान लें। नायडू मंत्री महोदय के बिल पर वह अपने बिल का विरोध कर लेंगे। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय यह न समझें कि बिल के बिट्टा होने पर उनकी ड्यूटी खत्म हो गई है। यह सरकार के लीडर है, लेकिन इस बारे में विचार करते, वह बेचारे हरसोबर के लिए भी कुछ करें।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): It is with great pleasure that I support the spirit of the Bill moved by my friend Mr. Rajagopal Naidu and very strongly supported by Prof. Ranga and to some extent criticised by Mr. Daga and Mr. Satyanarayana Rao. It is good that we have been giving some thought to this basic stratum of the society of agricultural labour. We passed the law against bonded labour, we started introducing Minimum



[Shri B. K. Nair]

Wages legislation, but still the mass of the people remained ignored and forgotten. Their number is about 300 million. In these 300 million but for a few of them here and there, most of them in one way or the other are being employed in agriculture. They are in one way or the other employed in agriculture. In conceiving of a legislation like this, we should have proper assessment of what responsibility we have to shoulder.

One or two shortcomings I would like to point out here. Here we are concerned only with accidents arising from operation of machines. But in our State we come across several accidents, even fatal cases of people getting themselves involved and suffering grievous injuries, sometimes losing their lives because of use of chemicals, insecticides and other poisonous materials used in the fields. Kerala is a land prone to natural calamities like floods and in heavy rainy days people going to field of work get drowned in water. Sometimes their boat is capsized because of sudden heavy rains. When they go to their work-spot, accidents take place. These kinds of accidents occurring on the way to the work spot are also covered in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

We started giving protection to the employees at the top levels. The more we try to protect them, the more they ask for. The Airlines employees and the bank employees often go on strike. They are not satisfied with their handsome salaries and other benefits. They are always asking for more and more. But here the forgotten people, completely alienated people, still remain uncared for. This Bill need be only taken as a provocation for thinking on the part of the Government. I do not think that Mr. Rajagopala Naidu would have to be pinned down to every letter and word of the Draft Bill which he has brought forward. But he has shown the spirit

and let us not criticise the Bill for whatever shortcomings may be there. There should be a sort of prodding for the Government for bringing forward a legislation like this. He has awakened the Government that there is a great responsibility which they should shoulder. Mr. Anjiah has talked loud about the agricultural workers during the recent weeks. It is all right, but even with the limited legislation that we have been having here and there, the question is: have we been able to implement it properly? The Minimum Wages legislation is there, but to what extent are the workers getting benefit and getting employment? We made a start in Kerala with a number of legislations intended for agricultural workers, but even there we are failing and we have been able to implement those only partially. Except in two regions in Kerala, Kuttanad and Palghat, where implementation of minimum wages legislation is, to some extent, satisfactory, in the remaining vast areas we have not made much progress in this direction. There is no suitable machinery to implement such legislations. We have been perhaps asking for too much and hoping for too much that a legislation of this kind would be implemented in the vast areas of ours with crores of people. But let us make an honest start; that is the spirit behind this. Let us make a start at least in the case of accident compensation.

As far as the coverage of people by this Bill is concerned, I would say that we should make a start by registering the small farmers and agricultural workers. The question is: who are the people who have to be covered by this legislation? Have you got a register of such people? Who is an agricultural labour or small farmer? If somebody comes and says that he is an agricultural worker and should get compensation for the accident or injury received by him, should that be considered sufficient? Can he claim the compensation like this? I would



suggest that we should have a register to indicate as to who is an agricultural worker. The village Panchayat or some local authority should be called upon to make a register of these people. We have made a beginning in Kerala, but then, that is not satisfactory. A serious effort needs to be made to identify the people who are to be considered as agricultural workers and are entitled to get compensation when such a legislation is passed and implemented.

Then, there is another difficulty in the Bill as it is drafted now in its present form. Definitions have been given for the small farmers and the agricultural workers; but what about the big cultivators? An agricultural labour may be employed by big cultivators also. There are still a number of big farms, benami farms and holdings. As the Bill is drafted, the big farms do not have any responsibility for compensation; the Government has to pay the compensation. I would say that the liability for payment to agricultural workers in case of accidents etc. in the big farms should be made their responsibility. This lacuna has to be covered.

I would like to repeat that we should not pin down Shri Rajagopal Naidu to the various clauses, but we should go by the real spirit and the motive of the Bill and the Government should start thinking in this direction. With all the concern that the hon. Minister and others show for the agricultural workers, these forgotten people, it is time for us to provide for compensation for them for losing their life or limbs. Let us make a start with paying them some compensation, though we are not able to ensure them full employment or security for their job. Those sorts of things are still in the distant horizon and may not be easily available. In the case of accidents, we should, however, see that the real claimants can be identified easily and suitably compensated. The Government should come forward with a

legislation of this kind. It would be a boon to the workmen and to a large number of people.

Yesterday, I had an occasion to mention in this august House the case of fishermen. There are about ten million fishermen in this country and unlike the agricultural workman, the fishermen do not do the farming, there is no tilling of the soil nor manuring, only harvesting is there. The fisherman brings a lot of money, a lot of gold, lot of dollars to the country. However, there is no security for him; scores of them are dying in the sea. I would suggest that some welfare fund should be created for the protection of the fisherman. This is a much wider field and unless proper care is taken, whatever we may say, it would be only lip-sympathy and nobody would take us seriously.

My friend, Shri Satyanarayan Rao was saying that the CPI and CPM benches on the other side are vacant. It is not surprising because in Kerala, it is the Communist Marxist Party's Government; it is a Government by the Marxists and for the Marxists. What happened to the agricultural workers' old age pension scheme that they had started? They started with the old age pension scheme with a payment of Rs. 45/- per head. There was a big fanfare. I was a participant in the inauguration meeting for the pension at Quilon scheme. Rs. 45 were being paid to old people. Some of them got this pension benefit. Within two months, they say that the entire budget allotment of Rs. 7½ crores has been spent. Who has benefited from this? Only CPM people have been benefited from it. They picked up their own people, their own workers from various villages. People of 55 years age, 50 years age even and people of 40 years' age got the benefit whereas in other case, persons who were beyond 60 years age, were denied this benefit because they belonged to some other party. Government had provided for Rs. 7½ crores. It is all spent with two



[Shri B. K. Nair] months. Now the Collectors say what they will require at least Rs. 22 crores during this current year. What does the cabinet say? The Labour Minister, who is in charge of the payment, says that it should be discontinued. The Labour Minister issued a Press note calling upon the village officers and panchayat to stop this payment, but the Chief Minister says, "No, no, we should continue this payment even though no budget provision has made." Scheme is then being misused. This sort of misuse should not be there. When we want to do a thing like this there should not be any political motive behind it.

The hon. Minister Shri Anjiah will remember this particularly. It should be above party politics. The people should benefit from it. Let us make a beginning out of it. You should remember this point. You take this sort of thing as something to be remembered, something not to be forgotten. In this Sixth Plan which is on the anvil now, some beginning should be made for the protection of this forgotten section of the people.

\*SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sripurupudur): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I welcome wholeheartedly the Bill that has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu, which seeks to give compensation to those small farmers and agricultural workers who meet with accidents during agricultural operations resulting in serious injury. This Bill also ensures that the dependent families of those who meet with fatal accidents during agricultural operations also get succour from the Government. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this important piece of legislation which shows concern for those who feed the entire nation.

In our country 12 crores of people are engaged in agriculture, out of

whom 4.5 crores are landless agricultural workers. Nearly 8 crores of small farmers own one acre and less of land. It is really a matter of serious concern that these people have not so far been offered any security by our Government. This Bill of my hon. friend Shri Rajagopal Naidu confirms the fact that even after 32 years of independence the Government have not on their own brought forward a legislation extending security to small farmers and agricultural workers. I appeal to our hon. Labour Minister that during his tenure he should get a law passed for the benefit of these people on whose sweat and blood the nation survives.

This neglect of rural agricultural workers gains momentum when you look at the plethora of laws that are there for the welfare of urban industrial workers who number about 3 crores. From 1923 onwards we have the Workmen's Compensation Act extending benefits to workers drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1000 per month. From 1948 we have the Employees State Insurance Act providing for medical care and treatment, cash allowance during sickness, maternity and employment injury, pension to dependents on the death of a worker due to employment injury and funeral benefit not exceeding Rs. 100 towards expenditure on the funeral of a dead worker. There are 67 hospitals and 1001 dispensaries in urban and semi-urban areas, for the benefit of industrial workers.

Here it has to be mentioned that in rural areas not even elementary medical facilities are available for the agricultural workers. They die in sickness and they die due to accident without immediate medical attention. They have to depend upon nature for the cure of wounds sustained during agricultural operations. When the lone breadwinner dies in an accident, the dependent family becomes destitute. The wards are thrown to the wolves of poverty and starvation.

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.



For the benefit of urban workers, we have the Coal Mines Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. This kind of cautious approach to the needs of urban industrial workers and the callous neglect of the needs of rural agricultural workers will end in an explosive situation if the Government do not take immediate steps to protect the agricultural workers and small farmers.

The Government collects land revenue irrespective of the size of the holding; in other words the right of ultimate ownership of land vests with the Government. When the Government is the final arbiter of all those movable and immovable property within the country, the Government should ensure that the citizens living in the country, particularly the agricultural workers and small farmers whose contribution to national income is more than 50 per cent, get security when they meet with some accident during agricultural operations. Prof. Ranga has dedicated his entire life for the wellbeing of cultivators in the country. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu has done signal service to the farming community by bringing forward this bill. When 80 per cent of our population lives in rural areas and the agricultural is its livelihood, the Government cannot continue to be a silent spectator of their woes and misery. If an agricultural worker gets injured while spraying insecticide or while working in the Tea Estate or the Coffee Estate on the top of a Hill, who else but the Government can extend help to him? The landowners do not evince any interest in the welfare of agricultural workers.

Some hon. members referred to the malpractices that may happen in the matter of getting medical certificates

which would entitle them to get compensation. If there is any doubt that a person has died after taking illicit liquor, then post-mortem can be conducted which will reveal the truth. Then the claim for compensation can be rejected. The hon. Member pointed out that the provision in this bill will result in misuse through production of false medical certificates. But, as I said just now, even after death medical evidence can be produced. Is it my hon. friend's contention that such malpractices do not exist in urban centres when the industrial workers claim compensation for injury? Even before formulation of such a salutary provision for the security of agricultural workers, we need not apprehend that such malpractices will be galore.

As Prof. Ranga pointed out, the entire rural population of the country has given its massive support to the Congress-I Party led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the recent Elections, entertaining the fervent hope that their plight will be improved by Mrs. Gandhi's Government. I have every hope that Mrs. Gandhi will definitely respond to the faith reposed in her by them. The scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, the backward classes and other downtrodden sections of our society are tilling the land. It is an acknowledged fact that they are all below the poverty line. In these circumstances the Government cannot allow them to become victims of callous neglect. They should be helped financially if they are injured. Their families should be helped financially, when the breadwinners die due to accidents.

I appeal to the hon. Labour Minister to appoint a Committee to consider all these questions in greater depth and to come to certain conclusions conducive to the welfare of these people. I would also suggest the constitution of Rural Labour Welfare



Fund from which financial assistance can be rushed to the affected people in rural areas.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री बृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) :

सभापति महोदय, लघु कृषक और कृषि कर्मकार सुरक्षा विधेयक, 1980, जिसे श्री पी० राजगोपाल नायडू ने प्रस्तुत किया है, काम में पूरे तौर से समर्थन करता हूँ। इस के पीछे जो भावना है वह बहुत ही कल्याणकारी भावना है और लघु कृषक तथा कृषि कर्मकारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने का जो प्रश्न है, प्रस्तुत विधेयक में उस भावना को पूर्ण रूप से दर्शाया गया है।

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि लघु कृषकों और कृषि कर्मकारों को जो मुआवजा दिया जाय, वह राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों दे? यह प्रश्न उठना स्वाभाविक है और इस बारे में कुछ डाउट्स भी प्रकट किये गये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि ज़मीन का जो ओनर है, वह गवर्नमेंट है। अभी हमारे डी०एम०के० के सदस्य कह रहे थे—मैं उन से बिलकुल इतिफाक राय हूँ कि किसानों को लगान देना होता है और जब किसान उस ज़मीन का लगान देता है तो वह मालिक नहीं हो सकता। यद्यपि उस को उस प्रापर्टी को बेचने का अधिकार दिया गया है—इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं, लेकिन उस को लगान देना पड़ता है। इस लिये जब गवर्नमेंट ओनर है तो गवर्नमेंट को ही कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहिये। यह इस विधेयक के पीछे निहित भावना है इस से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इन कृषकों और कृषि कर्मकारों की

सामाजिक सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट की है। कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज ने उस जिम्मेदारी को सम्भाला है, किन्तु डेमोक्रेटिक कन्ट्री होते हुए भी हम ने इस जिम्मेदारी को नहीं सम्भाला है। यह ठीक है कि हम उन की कुछ मदद जरूर कर रहे हैं, जैसे हम ने स्माल फार्मर्स एजेन्सी की स्कीम बनाई है, उस के अन्दर हम उन को कुछ लाभ दे रहे हैं, सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, एग्रीकल्चरल आपरेशन्स में फर्टिलाइजर को सब्सिडाइज किया है। लेकिन आज स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि स्माल फार्मर्स और कृषि कर्मकारों की हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है। वे पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन भूख और नंगे रहते हैं। इसलिये यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि उन को हर तरह की सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करे और इस उद्देश्य से जो बिल लाया गया है वह बहुत ही अच्छा बिल है।

यह ठीक है कि डागा साहब ने कुछ विचार प्रकट किये हैं—बिल की दृष्टि से उन को एक्जामिन करना आवश्यक है। जैसे डागा साहब ने कहा कि इर ऐसा डाक्टर सर्टिफिकेट दे जो रजिस्टर्ड हो—यह नहीं होना चाहिये। क्रिमिनल केसेज में जो इन्जरी होनी है उस में सरकारी अस्पताल का डाक्टर सर्टिफिकेट देता है—वह प्रावीजन इस में लाया जाना चाहिये।

एक बात डागा साहब ने स्टडी नहीं की—क्लाज़ 3 में मिलअरली लिखा है—

Provided that the Government shall not be liable—

(b) in respect of any injury, not resulting in death, caused by an accident which is directly attributable to the small farmer or an agricultural worker under the influence of drinks or drugs at the time of accident.

इस में इस प्रकार का प्रोविजिन है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि किसी का शराब पी कर एक्सीडेंट हो जाए या नेगलीजेंस के कारण हो जाए, तो उस के लिए गवर्नमेंट कम्पेंसेशन पे नहीं करेगी। इसलिए यह चीज इस के अन्दर है लेकिन इनके जो अवधान हैं, उन में कुछ परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है। यह जो बिल लाए हैं, यह अपनी इस इन्टेंशन को शो करने के लिए लाए हैं कि स्माल फार्मर्स की हमें मदद करनी है। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्यों मदद की जाए। लाइफ इन्शोरेंस के प्रोविजन्स हैं परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो वर्ग है, यह गरीब वर्ग है, लघु कृषक और कृषि कर्मकार हैं जो अपने लिए लाइफ इन्शोरेंस की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते। आज जो गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में हैं या जो पैसे वाले हैं, वे तो इन्शोरेंस करवा कर अपनी लाइफ की प्रोटेक्शन करा सकते हैं और अपने जीवन का बीमा करा सकते हैं परन्तु यह वर्ग इतना गरीब है कि यह इन्शोरेंस नहीं करा सकता है। इसलिए इस बारे में यह भी कंसिडर किया जा सकता है कि इन की लाइफ इन्शोर करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की जाए और उस में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और प्रोविशियल गवर्नमेंट 50:50 कन्ट्रीब्यूट करें। इस प्रकार की बात भी सोची जा सकती है परन्तु ऐसा अगर किया जाएगा, तो उस में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने पड़ेंगे। यह भी सोचा जा सकता है कि जो स्माल फार्मर है, वह खुद थोड़ा सा कन्ट्रीब्यूशन दे, एक-तिहाई वह कन्ट्रीब्यूट कर दे,

परन्तु फिर यह सवाल उठता है कि क्या वह उतना पसंद भी दे सकता है या नहीं।

इस में और भी बहुत से प्रोविजन्स हैं, जिन के बारे में कहा गया है। मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि जिस भावना से यह बिल लाया गया है, वह एक अच्छी भावना है और गवर्नमेंट को इस सम्बन्ध में कंसिडर करना चाहिए कि जो मजदूर हैं, जो लेबरर्स हैं, उन को और सुविधाएं मिलें जिन से वे और ज्यादा कुशल बनें।

आज हम यह देखते हैं कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के जो लोग हैं, वे इन्हीं में से ज्यादातर लोग हैं। अगर इन की हालत अच्छी कर देंगे, तो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के लोगों को हम आगे ला सकेंगे और इन लोगों की गरीबी को मिटा सकेंगे। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह एक बड़ा भारी क्रान्तिकारी और वास्तविक सही कार्य होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: 9 members have still to speak, but we have to finish at 6.05 and there is hardly any time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I would request that the time be extended for another reason also. You will find from the papers that there is another Bill for inclusion of right to work in the Constitution under article 19. Members from the other side also have given such a Bill. If time is extended, I will just move my Bill and it can be carried over. Otherwise, it is not likely to come up.



MR. CHAIRMAN: At this stage, it cannot be done. I understand the time cannot be extended. The Minister.

अब मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० ब्रजय्या) : सभापति जी, श्री राजगोपाल नायडू जो बिल लाये हैं, एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में, स्माल फार्मर्स के बारे में, इनके बारे में भी गवर्नमेंट कोई बिल लाने के लिए कुछ कोशिश कर रही है। इस के पहले भी एक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बुलायी गयी थी, उस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी हम को मिली है। उसकी सिफारिश पर कोई ड्राफ्ट बना कर गवर्नमेंट पार्लियामेंट में बिल लाने की पूरी कोशिश करेगी।

मगर बात यह है जैसा कि इस से पहले भी कहा गया है कि देश में पहली मर्तबा जरायती मजदूरों के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है। वह भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की वजह से। हमारे प्रोफेसर रंगा जी जैसे लोग तो हमेशा अपनी जिन्दगी भर किसानों के बारे में, एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में लड़ते आये हैं। उनको हम लोग किसानों का नेता मानते आये हैं। मगर ज्यादातर वे एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में लड़ते आये हैं क्योंकि उनके बारे में वे महसूस करते हैं कि इस देश की जो गवर्नमेंट बनती है, वह उन्हीं लोगों की ताकत से बनती है। अब अगर उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया जाएगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा। इन लोगों के बारे में हमने पहली बार महसूस किया है। इनकी हाउसिंग साइट्स के बारे में ट्वेन्टी प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में भी बात कही गयी है। कई जगहों पर इनको हाउसिंग साइट्स दी भी गयी हैं और भी देने की पूरी कोशिश हो रही है।

मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि प्राइसिज बढ़ रही हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स और जो सैलरीड क्लासिज के कर्मचारी वगैरह हैं उन लोगों के लिए तो सहुलियतें ज्यादा हैं। उन लोगों को बोनस मिलता है और भी चीजें मिलती हैं। इन लोगों को न बोनस मिलता है, न पे मिलती है, न लीव मिलती है, न सिक लीव मिलती है, न रहने के लिए मकान है। यहां तक कि इनकी लाइफ को भी खतरा है। आप जानते हैं कि इनके पास पहनने को कपड़ा भी नहीं होता है, न इन्हें ड्रेस मिलती है। फेक्ट्री वर्कर्स को ड्रेस वगैरह भी दी जाती है और बहुत सी चीजें दी जाती हैं। इसलिए इन लोगों के लिए कुछ करना जरूरी है।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं और काफी लोगों ने कहा भी है कि इनको ओल्ड एज पेन्शन दी जानी चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट ने भी इसका इरादा किया है। केरल गवर्नमेंट ने अभी अभी देना शुरू किया है। मगर उसके अन्दर, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं और जैसा कि अभी नायर साहब ने बताया है कि पोलिटिक्स किया जा रहा है। हम जो बिल लाने वाले हैं उसमें कोई पोलिटिक्स नहीं होना। इस तरह के प्रश्न पर पोलिटिक्स को शामिल करना ठीक नहीं होगा। आप जानते हैं कि जो ट्वेन्टी प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम है वह कोई पार्टी के उसूलों के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि जो गिरे हुए लोग हैं, एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर हैं उनके लिए है। जिनको सांप काट लेता है या कोई बीमार हो जाता है तो उनको कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिलता है। मजदूर वगैरह काम करते करते जहरीले सांप के काटने से या जहरीले कांटे से इस तरह से बीमार हो जाते हैं कि वे काम करने के लायक नहीं रहते। तब भी उनको कम्पेन्सेशन

नहीं मिलता है। इसके अलावा और भी बातें हैं। कम्पेनसेशन एकट अभी भी लागू है मगर किसान जो हैं उनमें इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वे कम्पेनसेशन दे सकें। बड़े किसानों जिनके पास ट्रैक्टर हैं, बुल्डोजर हैं, इरिगेशन फेसिलिटीज हैं, फर्टिलाइजर का फायदा उठा सकते हैं, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी जिन्हें मिल सकती है, ऐसे किसानों के ऊपर तो यह कानून लागू कर सकते हैं। इस बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं। मगर ऐसे किसान जिनको लेण्ड कल्टीवेटिव नहीं है वे क्या कर सकते हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन में देश सेल्फ सफिशियेन्ट होने के वावजूद भी जितना इनको दिया जाना चाहिए, जितना हम को करना चाहिए, वह हम नहीं कर सके हैं। जैसा कि कल हम लोग बात कर रहे थे, मजदूरों को जितना तनखाह मिलता है उतना एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को नहीं मिलता है। अभी काफी ठंड तक कोशिश हो रही है ऐसी चीजों को आगे बढ़ाने को। जमीन से जो चीज पैदा होती हैं उनको हम उसको एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं एक्सपोर्ट करने से करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा हो सकता है। जमीन के अन्दर जो रिसोर्सिज हैं उनके बारे में हम को सोचना चाहिये। तम्र जो मसले हैं वे हल हो सकते हैं। हैदराबाद के अन्दर मैंने देखा है बड़े बड़े पोल्टरी फार्म्स हैं और वहाँ पर लेबर का कुछ ज्यादा तनखाह भी मिल जाती है लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में बड़ी मुश्किल है और उसको 65 रुपये भी नहीं मिलते हैं और बाज बाज जगह तो इससे भी कम उनको तनखाह मिलती है। अगर कानून बना भी दिया जाता है तो उसके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का सवाल भी सामने आएगा, इम्प्लेमेंटिंग मशीनरी का

सवाल भी सामने आएगा। लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में सभी लेबर मिनिस्टर्स ने कहा है कि एक बिल पास होना चाहिये और स्टेट्स में भी और सेंटर में भी एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनने चाहिये। इसके बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं। बिल लाने में कुछ दिन लगेंगे। मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि जब से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री बनी है तब से ही यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि रूरल वर्कर्स के लिए कुछ किया जाए। लैबर वर्कर्स, फिटरमैन के लिए तथा दूसरे लोगों के लिए भी जैसा नैयर साहब ने कहा है, कुछ करने की बात सोची जा रही है। हैंडलूम वर्कर, बीड़ी वर्कर वे भी लाखों करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं। इनके लिए भी वेलफेयर स्कीम्स, कम्पेनसेशन ग्रेचुइटी आदि तमाम बातों पर सोचा जा रहा है। लेकिन इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का सवाल बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में सभी मिनिस्टर्स ने कहा है कि वे इस में सहायता करेंगे। सेंटर से भी जो मदद हो सकती है दी जाएगी।

बांडिड लेबर के लिए प्लान में 25 करोड़ रखा गया है और उस में से तीन करोड़ साल में खर्च करने के लिए कहा गया है। बांडिड लेबर के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए कुछ सरकारें सामने आ रही हैं। कुछ गवर्नमेंट्स जितना पैसा उनको लेना चाहिये नहीं ले रही हैं। बांडिड लेबर में आप तो जानते हैं कि खानदान के खानदान बांडेज में रख लिए जाते हैं। इस सब को इम्प्लेमेंट करने के लिए मशीनरी की दिक्कत है।

लेबर को आर्गेनाइज करने के लिए कुछ फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस भी मिलनी चाहिये। इंडस्ट्रीज में लोग अनियोज बना लेते हैं और यह बहुत आसान भी है। वे लोग हड़ताल भी कर सकते हैं। लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को आर्गेनाइज



श्री टी० अंजय्या

हे कि क्या वे आते हैं एक्ट में तो मुझे बताया गया है कि नहीं आते हैं ।

करना बड़ा मुश्किल है । यूनियन बनाने के लिए कुछ उनको वित्तीय सहायता भी देनी चाहिये, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ, परसन्तली इस बात के हक में हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन लोगों को यूनियन बनानी चाहिये । इनको अन्दर संगठन होना चाहिये । स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में कुछ सोशल वर्कर्स को रखने की भी सिफरिश हुई है । इस बात को हम सोचेंगे । ट्रेड यूनियन अब तक नहीं होगी तब तक ज्यादा कुछ होना मुश्किल है । लेकिन झगड़ा नराने वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिये । कोई झगड़ा हो इस नास्ते यूनियन नहीं होनी चाहिये । इस तरह से तो गांव की शान्ति ही भंग हो जाएगी ट्रेनिंग दे कर रिहैबिलिटेड करने की ही बात नहीं है बल्कि कृषि एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम्स के साथ इस स्कीम को लागू करने की बात को भी हम सोच रहे हैं । वेजिज उनको पूरी मिचें और यह क्रैम हो सकता है इसको सोचा जा रहा है । नायडू जी ने, डागा जी ने, सत्य नारायण जी ने, नायक जी ने सभी ने माना है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के लिए, जरायती मजदूरों के लिए, जो बहुत दबे हुए लोग हैं उनके लिए सोचा है और जो कुछ कर सकती हैं करने की कोशिश की है । जैन जी ने बताया है कि जमीन सरकार की है । यह सही है । कांस्टीट्यूशन में ही सक्ता है कुछ लोगों को यह हक हो कि वे अपनी जमीन बेच सकते हैं । लेकिन जिस तरह का प्रोटेक्शन उनको मिलना चाहिये, जैसा हमारे फीजी भाइयों को मिलता है, नहीं मिलता है और फीजी भाइयों की तरह से ही इनको भी प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिये । स्माल फार्मर्स के बारे में मैं ने पूछा

मजबूरी है । देश में 5 हजार रुपये कमाने वाले भी हैं और 50 रुपये कमाने वाले भी हैं । सौ गुना वेजेज में डिफरेंस है । इसलिये इसमें यह सोचा जायेगा कि स्माल फार्मर्स के लिये एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से अगर कोई स्कीम लायें तो ठीक है जैसे हमने प्रावीडेंड फंड स्कीम और इंश्योरेंस स्कीम लागू की हैं ।

मैंने आज अपने डिपार्टमेंट से पूछा कि अगर हम एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स और स्माल फार्मर्स के लिये कुछ कर सकते हैं, प्रावीडेंड फंड स्कीम वगैरा का तो ठीक है । मगर हमारा फार्मर्स के बारे में डेफीनीशन ऐसी है कि अगर एक एकड़ भी वह रखता है, तो फार्मर बन गया । फार्मर की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि बहुत खराब है । फैंक्टरी में काम करने वाला तो 1 हजार रुपये तनख्वाह उठाता है, लेकिन यह 100 रुपये तनख्वाह भी नहीं उठा सकता है । हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप में हमें विश्वास है कि जो यह तनख्वाहों में डिस्पैरिटी है उसे हम दूर कर सकेंगे ।

श्री एम० सत्यानारायण राव : अगर आई०एल०ओ० के कवेंशन में स्माल फार्मर और मार्जिनल फार्मर शामिल किये गये हैं तो आप भी अपने एक्ट को चेंज कर दीजिये ।

श्री टी० अंजय्या : हमें इसमें पूरी सिम्पैथी है और हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि किस तरीके से किया जा सकता है । 5 एकड़ वाले को वैंट लैंड और 10 एकड़ वाले को ड्राई लैंड का रखा गया तो इस तरीके से तमाम चीजों को करने के लिये हम सोचेंगे ।

कांग्रेस (आई) ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप में बारबार कहा है कि हम एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स के बारे में कुछ करेंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस सवाल को पार्टी के बेसिस पर नहीं लिया जायेगा। हमें हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आवास के लिये ठोस कदम उठाने हैं।

मैं श्री राजगोपाल नायू से दर-खास्त करूंगा कि वह अपने बिल को वापिस लें क्योंकि हम एग्रीगेटर्स दे रहे हैं।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** सभापति, महोदय, एक क्लैरिफिकेशन मुझे लेना है। हम लोगों को इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यह पता नहीं चल पाया कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में कितने एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं और कितने स्माल फार्मर्स हैं। कहीं भी आपकी रिपोर्ट में इसका जिक्र नहीं है, क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे?

**श्री टी० अंजय्या :** कितनी दफे रिपोर्ट दी है, किन्तु आप पढ़ते नहीं तो क्या करें?

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जों पापूलेशन है वह 54 करोड़ लोगों की है, जिसमें रूरल पापूलेशन 44 करोड़ है और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स 5 करोड़ हैं।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** स्माल फार्मर्स का बताइये।

**श्री टी० अंजय्या :** स्माल फार्मर्स के फिगर्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं। हमारा तो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट है। (ब्यवधान) अगर रेगुलेशन में आता है तो हम लायेंगे।

श्री सत्यनारायण राव ने कहा है कि आई० एल० ओ० की कन्वेंशन में किया गया है, अगर उसमें स्माल फार्मर्स आते

हैं तो उनको इस बिल में भी लाया जायेगा।

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor):** I am thankful to all the hon. Members for supporting the principal of the Bill. I must also thank them for giving some valuable suggestions. Certainly the Bill has to be modified to a certain extent in the light of their suggestions.

I am thankful to the Labour Minister, because he is himself interested, as we all are, in agricultural labour and small farmers. The only question is whether small farmers can be included in this or not. Shri Satyanarayan Rao has pointed out that according to the ILO Convention even marginal and small farmers can be included. If the rural worker is defined to include small owner of land there is no difficulty.

As the Labour Minister has assured us that he will do his best to carry out this principle in the comprehensive legislation for agricultural labour and small farmers. I would seek leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident."

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I shall now put to vote the Amendment moved by Shri M. C. Daga:

"That the Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 7 members, namely: Shri T. Anjia, Shri



[Mr. Chairman]

Chitta Basu, Shri Virdhi Chander Jain, Shri Harinath Mishra, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Ramavatar Shastri; and Shri Mool Chand Daga with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I withdraw the Bill.

17.51 hrs.

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 19 AND 41)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Shri Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman Sir, I have presented this Bill to include the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution and therefore, I have suggested an amendment to Article 19 and by this Bill. I have suggested that Article 19(1) (h) should

be added and the portion which I would like to include is:

"(h) to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality, Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law."

By way of a corollary, I have also suggested that if this is accepted, the words 'to work' in Article 41 be deleted because Directive Principles in this connection will not be necessary. I believe that there will be no two opinions about this particular Bill and the object of the Bill, because all political parties have agreed to this in this very House. Mr. Lakkappa had presented a similar Bill, that was introduced, but has not yet come for debate. This is not the first time when we are discussing this matter. In the last Lok Sabha, Shri Y. P. Shastri had introduced an identical Bill and we all had an opportunity to discuss it. At that time, Mr. Vasant Sathe, now the hon. Minister supported the Bill. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu supported it CPI supported it, and there was no corner of any political party which opposed that Bill. But unfortunately, when it came to the voting stage, it was opposed. Therefore, I would request the hon. members that if we are really convinced that this right should be enshrined in the Constitution, let us rise above party levels and if we feel that we are to do some real business for the people we should accept this particular Bill, by which I have sought to make an amendment to the Constitution.

What happened is, my hon. friend. Mr. Daga is not here, when we were discussing the Bill for reducing the voters age to 18 years, Mr. Daga very vehemently supported it and said that it should be done, but when we asked for division, he said 'no'. Therefore, I request the hon.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

members....

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Mr. Daga did not support it.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:**  
I had a talk with him. He supported it. Therefore, what I would submit, through you, to all the hon. members is that we shall really consider this bill above the party level and if we feel that we have to do some justice to the unemployed in this country, we should give a serious thought and pass this particular Bill.

I treat this day as one of the very important and happiest days in my life because I am getting this opportunity to present this particular Bill. This is a very vital subject and with all humility, I submit that this Bill not only concerns the present generation, but also the generations to come. Therefore, this Bill has its own significance.

It is said that we have Article 39 and Article 41 of the Constitution and hence it is not necessary to have this amendment, that is, right to work included as a Fundamental Right. I would quote Article 39(a):

"39.(a) that the citizens men and women equally, have the right to adequate means of livelihood;"

I would also quote Article 41:

"41 The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and

development make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education...."

So, the Directive Principles are no doubt there. But what has happened to the Directive Principles since the Constitution came into force? The framers of the Constitution thought that these Directive Principles would be implemented. That was their dream. If we read the debates of the Constituent Assembly we will find that practically all the members of the Constituent Assembly expected that immediately after the Constitution came into force either this particular right would be included or this particular Directive Principle would be implemented. But, unfortunately, since 1962 we find, many elections were held, Governments were formed, many commitments were made, but ultimately dust was thrown into the eyes of the people and the dream of the framers of the constitution to which I have already referred, unfortunately, did not get fulfilled. The Directive Principles have not been followed, not a word in this connection has been implemented and the provision has remained as a dead-letter.

I find, there are two exceptions; as far as the Government of West Bengal and the Government of Maharashtra are concerned. They have taken certain steps to implement the Directive Principles enunciated in Article 39 and Article 41. As far as the Government of West Bengal is concerned they have framed a law



[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

that in respect of those unemployed youths whose names have been enrolled in the employment exchange, if their names have remained there for five years and if the Government is not in a position to give them a job, either a job will be given to them or an unemployment allowance be given to them. As far as the Government of Maharashtra is concerned, everybody knows that the Employment Guarantee Scheme is there. So, with these exceptions throughout our country, we find that no other State has taken any steps to implement the Directive Principles as laid down in Article 39 and Article 41.

Before considering the merits of this particular Bill, it would be necessary to see what efforts were made in our country by the people, by the

legislators, by the political leaders, by the youth leaders by various resolutions and, at the same time, we have to take into consideration what is the position abroad. When there is a question of price rise, we immediately say that there is a price rise in all the nations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue next time. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday 28th July, at 11 a.m.

17.59 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 28, 1980|Sravana 6, 1902 (Saka).*